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Wednesday, April 23, 1975
Vaisakha 3, 1897 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Thirteenth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 23, 1975/Vaisakha 3, 1897 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order. I have given notice of a question which is listed first in today's List of Questions.

MR. SPEAKER: Your first question is postponed to the 29th.

It related to the Industries Department. वह जिस डिपार्टमेंट का था, उस को भेजना था, आपने गलत डायरेक्ट कर दिया था।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: But, Sir, does he get the same priority on 29th April?

MR. SPEAKER: That was meant for some other department.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He should get priority

तस्करी के आरोप पर और जयप्रकाश आन्दोलन के सिलसिले में जेलों में बन्द व्यक्तियों पर औसत व्यय

+

***752. श्री हेमेन्द्र सिंह बनेरा :**
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तस्करी के आरोपों पर जेलों में बंद व्यक्तियों पर प्रतिदिन प्रति व्यक्ति अब तक कितना औसत व्यय किया गया है ;

(ख) जयप्रकाश आन्दोलन के संबंध में जेलों में बंद व्यक्तियों पर जेल में प्रति दिन प्रति व्यक्ति अब तक कितना औसत व्यय किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या इन दोनों औसतों में अन्तर है और यदि हां, तो कितना और इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) तस्करी के आरोपों पर पकड़े गये व्यक्तियों में से कितने व्यक्तियों को 'ए' श्रेणी, 'बी' श्रेणी और 'सी' श्रेणी और विशेष श्रेणी में रखा गया है ; और

(ङ) तस्करी के आरोपों पर जेल मे रखे गये इन व्यक्तियों से विशेष व्यवहार करने के क्या कारण है और इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या सलाह दी है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) स (घ) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ङ) 'जेल तथा उनमे बन्द व्यक्ति' संविधान की राज्य सूची का विषय है । दोषियों और विचारणाधीन व्यक्तियों की हिरासत की शर्तें राज्यों के जेल मैनुअलों के अधीन नियमों द्वारा नियंत्रित की जाती है । आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अनुरक्षण अधिनियम, 1971 अथवा विदेशी मुद्रा का संरक्षण और तस्करी गतिविधियों की रोक अधिनियम, 1974 के अधीन नजरबन्दी की शर्तों को निगमित करने की शक्ति, उस प्राधिकरण जिसने नजरबन्दी के आदेश दिये, निर्भर करते हुए राज्य सरकार अथवा केन्द्र सरकार में निहित है । राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार तस्करी के आरोपों पर जेल में रखे गये व्यक्तियों से उन्होंने कोई विशेष व्यवहार

नहीं किया है । आसूका अथवा विदेशी मुद्रा का संरक्षण और तस्करी गतिविधियों की रोक अधिनियम के अधीन तस्करी के आरोपों पर बन्दी बनाये गये व्यक्तयों के बारे में केन्द्र सरकार ने कोई विशेष व्यवहार का आदेश नहीं दिया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जरा आसान हिन्दी बोला करें ताकि सब को समझ आ सके ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सब समझते हैं, अध्यक्ष जी ।

श्री हेमेन्द्र सिंह बनेरा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तीन मास पूर्व मैंने इस प्रश्न को डाला था, लेकिन आज तक ये इस की सूचना एकत्रित नहीं कर सके ।

It shows the inefficiency and the callousness of our Government and its administration is just like a dead wood. These arrests have taken place under emergency laws and they have failed to collect the information for the last three months. I want to know very specifically how much expenses were incurred on Haji Mastan, Yusuf Patel and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee (*Interruptions.*) This Government arrested my leader under MISA and lodged him in 'C' class.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): So far as the delay in getting the information from the State Governments is concerned, we have written to the State Governments and asked them to send the information. This question relates to over a lakh of convicted persons in jails in the country and over 6,000 detenues of various categories in the country. The information also has got to be sifted as to who are smugglers, who are others under detention and who are the convicts under various sections of law. Therefore, it takes time. The State Governments would be sending it in due course and the information, as if comes, will be supplied to the members.

So far as this particular question is concerned, I can submit to the House that the people detained for smuggling activity are treated in a stricter way than others. So far as the expenses on particular persons are concerned, I have no information. The expenses are generally borne by the State Governments.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He has named three persons, Haji Mastan, Yusuf Patel and Atal Bihari Vajpayee. About Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, we know it is Rs. 51. What about the others?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Were the smugglers who were arrested and jailed in Jaipur kept in 'A' class or 'C' class?

MR. SPEAKER: You are asking individual questions.

SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA: It is a specific question. I want to know whether the smugglers who were kept in jail in Jaipur were kept in 'A' class or 'C' class. Was Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee kept in 'A' class or 'C' class?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I have already submitted that so far as the people detained under the orders of the Central Government are concerned, they were put in the lowest class.

SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA: I am asking specifically about Jaipur.

MR. SPEAKER: You are asking about individuals by name in a question which is of a general nature. There may be hundreds of individuals; how can he be expected to know about each and every individual case? You should have tabled a specific question.

SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA: I have information that the smugglers who were kept in Jaipur jail were put in 'A' class. Please say 'No'.

MR. SPEAKER: His main object is to show that they were put in a better class. The Minister says that these matters are with the State Governments and they are not with the Centre.

SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA: So what?

MR. SPEAKER: You are asking individual questions.

श्री हेमेंद्र सिंह बनेरा : मैं कहां कह रहा हूं कि इन लोगों की सांठगांठ है । मैं तो ऐसा नहीं कह रहा हूं ।

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: The State Governments are aware of the conditions for the classification of detenues arrested under orders of the Central Government under MISA. We have not got information from all State Governments but from the few State Governments that we have got information, the smugglers/people who were detained for smuggling operations have been given the lowest class in the States.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या गृह मंत्री जी यह बतायेंगे कि तस्कर सम्राटों में या तस्करों में किन किन को अस्पताल में रखा गया और कितने दिन रखागया तथा अस्पताल का खर्चा किस ने वहन किया और कितना खर्चा हुआ?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: It is a matter for the State Government. If any detenue is suffering from any disease it is for the State Government to see whether he should be put in jail or hospital and if so for what time and what expenses should be incurred and so on.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मैं ने अस्पताल के बारे में पूछा था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब तो दिया उन्होंने, और क्या चाहिये ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Is it a fact that all the political prisoners and political workers including detenus who are arrested under MISA or the DIR or any other sections are not treated as political prisoners as they used to be treated before? May I know whether instructions had been issued not to treat political workers as criminals but to give them facilities which used to be given before?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Whoever be guilty of any offence under the ordinary law and whoever is convicted, they are conditioned by the jail manuals of those States. In certain cases in the judgements of the courts, the presiding officers may give any class they like. Even if the courts do not award that, it is up to the State Government to put them in the appropriate class depending upon the conditions, health, social status, education, etc. Taking these into consideration they may award any class they feel fit.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My question is not that. Are they regarded as political prisoners or not?

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Facilities are refused to them. I am a Member of Parliament and I was arrested. But all those who were with me were not even allowed to sleep outside; they were locked up and hand-cuffed. At least give decent treatment to political prisoners.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not make a speech. You have asked a question; that is enough.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Are they treated as political prisoners or not?

MR. SPEAKER: How can they be treated as political prisoners?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Are we not treated as political prisoners? Because they are now ruling the country, they want to treat the political prisoners shabbily and do you support that?

SHRI DHAMANKAR: It was reported in the newspapers that some notorious smugglers who were arrested in Bombay were detained in Yervada

prison and they were given special facilities of A class prisoners. It was also reported that this was done under the instructions of the Central Government. I should like to know whether such instructions were issued by the Central Government.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: No, Sir, it is wrong to say that the Central Government have issued any instructions or directions so far as individuals referred to were concerned. But so far as detained persons are concerned, they are not convicts; a convict is distinguishable from a detenue. A convict is one who had been found guilty by court and had been convicted for a particular offence. Where as a detenue is detained for the prevention of a crime. Therefore there is distinction between a detenue and a convict. Therefore, sometimes the detenues may be allowed some supplemental diet or some convenience. So far as Central Government detenues detained under Central Government's orders under MISA for smuggling were concerned, there were strict instructions that they should be put in C class and interviews also should not be permitted without the permission of the Central Government and even under COFEPOSA the interviews with the legal profession can take place only under prior intimation to the Collector of Customs.

श्री शरद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रश्न के (ख) भाग में लिखा है 'ए', 'बी', और 'सी' क्लास, जब कि एम० आई० एस० ए० में सिर्फ 'ए' और 'बी' क्लासेज होती हैं। 'बी' क्लास बराबर होती है 'सी' क्लास के और 'ए' क्लास बराबर होती है 'बी' क्लास के जो कि न्यायालय द्वारा अभियुक्तों को दी जाती है। इस प्रश्न से यह बात जाहिर होती है कि मंत्रालय सोता रहता है और उसे यह भी जानकारी नहीं है कि एम० आई० एस० सिर्फ दो क्लासेज ही हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह उन्हों ने नहीं लिखा है, बल्कि मेम्बर द्वारा प्रश्न में लिखा गया है।

श्री शरद यादव : बिहार के बाहर जे० पी० आन्दोलन में जो लोग गिरफ्तार हैं उन में से कितने लोगों को 'ए' क्लास में और कितनों को 'बी' क्लास में रखा गया ? और बंगाल में नक्सलाइट लोगों को 'ए' क्लास दिया गया है या 'बी' क्लास दिया गया है, उन को राजनीतिक बन्दी माना जा रहा है या क्या माना जा रहा है, यह मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं। बंगाल में जो लोग बन्द हैं उन के साथ ज्यादती हो रही है क्या इस की जानकारी मंत्री महोदय देंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में तो एक कैदी पर खर्च की बात है। आप का सवाल इस से कहां पैदा होता है ?

श्री शरद यादव : यह भी इस में आ रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : (सी) में तो यह लिखा हुआ है : "Number of persons, among the persons arrested, on smuggling charges,. . ."

श्री शरद यादव : मैं ने जो सवाल किया है वह यह कि एम० आई० एस० ए० के अन्तर्गत केवल 'ए' और 'बी' क्लासेज हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेम्बर को नहीं पता जिस ने सवाल किया है।

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: The question relates to smuggling operations. It has been made clear by the Central Government so far as persons detained to prevent smuggling activities are concerned, that they were given the lowest class. So far as persons detained by the State Governments under the amended MISA they were governed by the conditions in the MISA rules of the respective State Governments. Even there so far as information that I have got from a few States goes, I have already submitted they were also treated in the lowest class of the particular State... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I should like to know from the hon. Minister. What do the Government propose to do about the judgement of the Delhi High Court as a result of which smugglers like Yusuf Patel and S. N. Bhakia were to be releasd? Are they filing an appeal in this connection?

MR. SPEAKER: How can it be relevant in this question? It is not relevant in this question.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: In this House many times it had been mentioned that in different jails different treatment is being meted out to persons; detenue or convict. May I know whether the Government is considering bringing out a uniform system of rules and laws all over the country, whether they are arrested under the direction of the Centre or by the States?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: It is correct to say that so far as the conditions of convicts or detenues are concerned, there is no uniformity in all the States. So far as convicts are concerned, it has been mentioned to the State Governments that it would be better if there is uniformity. In fact, a model jail manual had been prepared and as early as 1971 communicated to the States. They are still to consider that aspect of the question. What the Central Government have done with regard to persons detained by the Centre for smuggling operations is very clear. The State Governments are also aware of what the Central Government has been doing with regard to this class of detenues.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, कुछ साल पहले गृह मंत्रालय की तरफ़ से तमाम राज्य सरकारों से गृह राय मांगी गई थी कि तमाम ट्रेड यूनियनों, किसानों और इसी तरह के दूसरे आन्दोलनों में गिरफ्तार लोगों को एक तरह का ट्रीटमेंट दिया जाए । इस के बारे में राय मांगी गई थी । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितनी राज्य सरकारों ने इस सिलसिले में अपनी राय भेजी है और उन की राय क्या है और उन की राय के आधार पर सरकार अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक लेने का विचार रखती है ?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: No, Sir. As I said, even a model jail manual has been sent to them for their consideration. It is for the State Governments to take necessary steps in this regard.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैंने यह पूछा कि कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने अपनी ओपीनियन्स भेजी है, वे ओपीनियन्स क्या है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं । आप ने इस को यों ही छोड़ दिया । अध्यक्ष जी, मेरी मदद की जाए । कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने अपनी ओपीनियन्स इन के पास भेजी है, वे कौन सरकारें है और उन की राय क्या है ?

MR. SPEAKER: He says a model manual has been sent to the State Governments.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने अपनी राय भेजी है, वे राय क्या है ?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: So far as the information received from some State Governments regarding persons detained for smuggling activity is concerned, the information is that those people have been put in the lowest class.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, इन्होंने मेरे प्रश्न को समझा नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जरा प्रोपोर्शन रखिये । एक ही प्रश्न में फस जाते है और दूसरे प्रश्न रह जाते है । एक प्रश्न पर दो, तीन सप्लीमेन्टरी पूछ ली जाएं, तो ठीक है।

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : तस्कर अभियान के मातहत जो तस्कर सारे देश में बड़ी सख्या में पकड़े गये हैं और उन पर मीजा लगाया गया था, तो मीजा कानून के मातहत जो लोग पकड़े गये हैं, उन पर सरकार ने केस नहीं चलाया और वे अदालत से छूटते जा रहे हैं । अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि उन्हें निम्न श्रेणी में रखा गया था । यह जानकारी उन्होंने लत

दी है और सदन को गुमराह करने का प्रयास किया है । सारे देश के अन्दर इन लोगों को ऐसे रखा गया है जैसे कि 'ए' क्लास के कैदियों को रखा जाता है।...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न कीजिए । आप का प्रश्न क्या है ?

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : सारी जेलों के अन्दर उन को 'ए' क्लास कैदियो की तहर रखा गया है ।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हू कि नवम्बर के महीने में मद्रास, बम्बई और कलकत्ता की तमाम जेलों से इन तस्करो को हवाई जहाज से ला कर दिल्ली और आगरा की जेलो मे रखा गया था, इस के क्या कारण थे ?

MR SPEAKER You are asking questions which have no relevance

श्री कम चन्द कछवाय : उन पर इतना ज्यादा खर्च किया जाता है चन्दा लेने के लिए ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप इस को पब्लिक प्लेटफार्म बनाना चाहते है, तो भाषण देते जाइए, हम सुन लेगे ।

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हू कि उन को हवाई जहाज से लाने मे कितना खर्च हुआ ?

MR SPEAKER After saying so many things which have no relevance he concludes by asking information about expenditure

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY: In reply to the earlier question I have submitted that, so far as the expenditure is concerned, it is borne by the State Governments

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सब जेलों से विशेष प्लेन द्वारा इन को दिल्ली और आगरा की जेलों में क्यों लाया गया, ट्रेन से क्यों नही लाया गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये । Part (a) of the question is about per day per capita average expenditure for persons lodged in jail on smuggling charges part (b) is about per day per capita jail expenditure on persons in connection with the JP movement and part (c) is whether the averages differ. Now he is asking questions about people from Madras to Delhi What is its relevance to the main question? There is no relevance.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : यह सवाल बडा जटिल है । विशेष हवाई जहाज से इन को दिल्ली और आगरा की जेलो मे क्यों लाया गया ? उस पर कितना खर्च हुआ, यह बताया जाए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शोर करने से तो रिलिवसी आ नही जाएगी । शोर करने स यह जो प्रश्न किया गया है, उस से सम्बन्धित नही हो जाएगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हू कि मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलव इए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सपरेट क्वेश्चन इस के लिए कीजिये ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्रा : श्री राज नारायण जो जेल मे बन्द है उन को तो इलैक्शन पेटीशम के सिलसिले मे लखनऊ से इलाहाबाद ट्रेन से ले जाया जाता है, जिस मे आठ, आठ घटे लगते है और इन को स्पेशल हवाई जहाज से ले जाया जाता है, यह फर्क क्यो है ? वे पोलीटीकल प्रिजनर है और पार्लियामेट के मेम्बर है, उन को तो श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाधी की रिट पेटीशन के सिलसिले मे लखनऊ से इलाहाबाद ट्रेन से ले जाया जाता है और इन को स्पेशल हवाई जहाज से ले जाया जाता है । इस को आप जवाब दें कि यह फर्क क्यों है ?

MR SPEAKER: It has no relevancy at all.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : कितना खर्चा किया गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय :आप सेपरेट क्वेश्चन करिये । यह इस से पैदा नही होता है ।

श्री हुकुमचन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि आप मेरे इस प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलवाइये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोगों को यह ख्याल नहीं होना चाहिए कि खडे रहने से सारे हाउस को रोकेंगे और शोर करने से यह रेलेवन्ट हो जाए गा । यह रेलेवन्ट नहीं है । आप खड़े रहिये ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : आप जिस बात को नहीं समझते हैं, तो समझने की कोशिश कीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आप फैसला करेंगे, तो मेरी क्या जरूरत है ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : आप ने यह तय करलिया है कि किसी बात को नहीं समझेंगे ।..(व्यवधान)..

MR. SPEAKER: What for am I here?

श्री हुकुमचन्द कछवाय : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्पीकर बैठा हुआ है और मैं इस को एलाऊ कर दू तो बाहर वाले लोग आप को तो भूल जाएंगे और यह कहेंगे What type of Speaker was sitting in the Chair at that time

श्री हुकुमचन्द कछवाय : मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि तस्करों पर कितना खर्च किया गया जो हवाई जहाज में दूसरी जेलों से दिल्ली और आगरा जेलों में लाया गया ।

MR. SPEAKER: You ask a separate question. Send notice. I will admit it.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्यों प्लेन से लाया गया और कितना खर्च किया गया ?

MR. SPEAKER: I will admit the notice, but not a question on this.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रश्न पूछा ही नहीं गया है । यह मूल प्रश्न से सम्बन्धित नहीं है ।

श्री हुकुमचन्द कछवाय : सरकार से इस का जवाब दिलवाइये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस के लिए आप सेपरेट नोटिस दें । I will not allow it on this.

श्री हुकुमचन्द कछवाय : एक जेल से दूसरी जेल में जो लाया गया उस पर कितना खर्च हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक मेम्बर ऐसा आ जाए जो सारे हाउस को रेंसम में रखे तो इसका इलाज क्या है ।

श्री हुकुमचन्द कछवाय : आप मेरे साथ अन्याय कर रहे हैं । मैं आपकी रक्षा चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी रक्षा नहीं ।

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Let him at least reply regarding the expenditure incurred on them.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not prepared. He can give separate notice.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Unless a specific question is put about any particular detenue having been taken by a particular mode of conveyance, it is very difficult to answer. How a detenue has to be taken, what is the mode of conveyance, whether it should be a plane, whether it should be a car, whether it should be a train, whether it should be a bus, depends on the circumstances of the case.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : एंटी सोशल एलीमेंट्स को प्लेन में क्यों लाया गया, यह बहुत रेलेवेंट क्वेश्चन है ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This question is very important for the reason.. . . .(*Interruptions*) You are not sitting there (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You cannot ask me to sit down. Who are you to ask me to sit down? You address the Chair.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Why do you intervene?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He cannot flout every rule right and left. What is this? Let him ask a question which is a qeustion after all. Do not try to browbeat by shouting.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Do not try it on others also. We know.

It is a very important question that is agitating the minds of political workers irrespective of any affiliation or identity. Reports are there that in the case of these smugglers, anti-social and criminal elements, preferential treatment is given in regard to their detention and even conviction, whereas those who have taken part in the political movement under J.P. are given vindictive treatment, they are lodged in a jail, they are given all strictures and treated in an inhuman manner. In view of this, I want to know. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen. I have already stated that it should have at least some relevance You have no patience to listen.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You should follow the idea of the question.

MR. SPEAKER. It is not my job to frame a question for you, but you can easily ask a question under this whether this expenditure also includes various modes of transporting them It would be relevant, but you are asking a specific question on this mode and that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is a question about the comparative attitude of the Government in regard to the smugglers and in regard to the prisoners, those who have been either detained or jailed or convicted in the J.P. movement. It is a comparative question, on the comparative attitudes of the Government, the comparative policies and the comparative expenditures Therefore, my question is very relevant

The hon. Minister first said that all these matters were related to the State Government. Secondly, he admitted in one of his answers that the Central Government have given strict instructions to the State Governments that all smugglers who are convicted will be in the lowest grade.

MR. SPEAKER: Ask your question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know from the Central Government whether they have formulated any policy with regard to smugglers and the political prisoners, particularly those who have participated in the J.P. movement and, if so, what is the policy of the Central Government and what instructions they have sent to the State Governments thereon.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: First, it must be understood that there are no arrests or convictions for any legitimate political activity. Whenever there is an agitation by anybody, whatever it may be, and certain offences are commited by certain individuals, they are booked under the relevant Sections of law and, then, they are either accquitted or discharged or convicted. After they are convicted, the treatment in the jails is conditioned by the rules of the particular State.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The hon. Minister admitted that he has sent certain specific instructions to the State Governments. I want to know what those instructions are.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Why do you put a think which I have not said? What I said is that the State Governments are aware of what treatment they have been giving to the detenues who have been detained for smuggling activities.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Q. No. 753.

Fresh reforms in Industrial Licensing

*753. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has introduced fresh reforms in industrial licensing;

(b) if so, whether the applications in certain industries for enhanced capacities need not go to the apex bodies like licensing committee or foreign investment boards; and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 continues to govern Government policies for achieving the objectives of growth, social justice and self-reliance in the industrial sphere. Government do not contemplate effecting any changes in the industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. Within the broad framework of the Industrial Policy Resolution, Government have effected changes from time to time in the industrial licensing policy with a view to stimulate growth particularly in priority industries of importance to the national economy. The more important decisions taken in the recent past are as under :—

With a view to promoting fuller utilisation of existing capacities and to augment production, Government have decided to allow machinery and machine tool manufacturers freedom for diversification of production within the group of range of products and within the overall licensed capacity of the undertaking This facility has recently been extended to certain items of electrical industry and foundry industry Government have also decided that industrial undertakings which hold industrial licences specifying single or double shift basis may apply for endorsement of their licences allowing for maximum utilisation of plant and machinery. Government have recently announced that undertakings holding industrial licences with specific capacity could avail the facility of recognition of enhanced capacity if such additional production has been utilised for exports subject to certain conditions. In respect of foreign majority companies and undertakings requiring approval under the MRTP ACT, a special procedure will be followed by constituting a Task Force in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies. Such applications for diversification/enhancement of capacity will not need a reference to the Licensing Committee.

श्री हुकुमचन्द कछवाय : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है—

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order during the Question Hour.

श्री हुकुमचन्द कछवाय : इस तरह से कैसे चलेगा ।

श्री अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसे ही चलेगा । नहीं चलेगा तो नहीं चलेगा । (इंटरप्शन्ज) ये तो फैसला करके आए है ।

श्री हुकुमचन्द कछवाय : मैं हाथ जोड़कर आपसे प्रार्थना करना चाहता हू ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाथ क्यों जोड़ते है । रूल्स से चलना चाहिये ।

श्री हुकुमचन्द कछवाय : आप कहा पालन कर रहे है रूल्स का ? रूल्ज के अन्दर मेरा सवाल है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Is this Parliament meant for two or three persons only? Now, 40 minutes have already been spent on this Question I have already gone to the next Question

श्री हुकुमचन्द कछवाय : मेरा सवाल यह था कि एक दिन के अन्दर कितना खर्च किया है —

MR SPEAKER: He has asked his question. I am not allowing him second time

श्री हुकुमचन्द कछवाय : ये बताते क्यों नहीं है क्यों छिपाते है ? इसका कारण क्या है । क्यों नहीं बताते है कि एक दिन में एक कैदी पर कितना खर्च किया और एकस्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर चार्टर्ड प्लेन द्वारा जो लाया गया उस पर कितना खर्च हुआ ? क्यों सरकार बताना नहीं चाहती है—(इंटरप्शंज) एक जेल से दूसरी जेल में हवाई जहाज में तस्करों को क्यों लाया गया और उस पर कितना खर्च किया गया ?

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called anybody. Mr. Kakodkar is already on his legs.

श्री हुकुमचन्द कछवाय : यह जवाब क्यों नहीं देते ? सीधा सवाल है मेरा कि एक जेल से दूसरी जेल में हवाई जहाज से तस्करों को क्यों ले जाया गया ? उस पर कितना खर्च हुआ ? (**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप सरकार की रक्षा कर रहे है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जहा वह दुरुस्त है, वहां मैं उनकी रक्षा करूंगा ।

Speaker represents both the sides of the House. Where I think that one side is wrong, I must say that it is wrong. Sometimes I go against them also. It is not always like this. Here, Mr. Kachwai, you are absolutely obstructing the proceedings.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: 40 minutes are already over. Our rights also should be protected. Why is he obstructing the proceedings in this manner? (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन लोगों का ख्याल है कि गैरमा करने से दुनिया के सब ममले हल हो जायगे ।

श्री हुकुमचन्द कछवाय : आप सरकार को सपोर्ट करने के लिये बैठे है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठा हूं । ऐसे ही चलेगा ।

SHRI B. V. NAIK. Are you allotting the time on the basis of parties, Sir? They have already taken 45 minutes on one question. Our Questions have gone overboard. We are also in the queue waiting for our Questions. (*Interruptions*).

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : माननीय सदस्य ने यही सवाल पूछा है कि क्या उनको हवाई जहाज से यहां और आगरा लाया गया था और उस पर कितना खर्च हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो उन्होंने जवाब दिये है, जो आपने पूछे हैं, मैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज के सामने भेजूंगा । अगर स्पीकर की बात दुरुस्त हो तो आपको गलती माननी पड़ेगी, अगर मेरी गलती हो तो मैं माफी मांगूंगा ।

लेकिन यह तरीका नहीं है । दुनियां में कुछ इखलाक तो होना चाहिये । स्पीकर को एज ए जज बैठाया है, अगर मेरी बात नहीं मानते हैं तो और तो कोई अपील नहीं है । मैं वालिन्टियर करता हूं कि यह देखें । लेकिन आपने जो यह तरीका अपनाया है कि सारा वक्त रुकावट पैदा करे यह गलत है ।

सारे हाउस का टाइम जाया होता है । एक घंटे का क्वेश्चन अवर है, कभी एक खड़ा हो जाता है, कभी दूसरा खड़ा हो जाता है । इस हाउस का काम चलाने के लिये तरिका होना चाहिये ।

मैं आपको फिर कहता हूं कि स्पीकर रिप्रेजेन्ट्स बोथ साइड्स नाट वन साइड, और जहां वो दुरुस्त हैं उनको दुरुस्त कहना पड़ेगा ।

Mr. Kakodkar, I have called you ten times, but you are not asking any question You are only looking at him and are not asking any question. I am going to the next Question. Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan. . .

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: I am asking my question, Sir. I congrautlate the Minister for the clarification and also for the policy to promote the fuller utilisation of the existing capacity and to augment the production. May I know from the Minister about this? There were some objections raised by the State Governments regarding this Centralisation of the Licensing Authority. Their argument was that the Central Authority was not in a position to make cognisance of the local condition in respective States. At the same time they have invited the big houses to set their industries in the respective States. This is the conflict, this is the contrast, in the Central policy. May I know from the Minister as to what steps have been taken or are to be taken so that this conflict will be removed?

SHRI T. A. PAI: So far as the Licensing is concerned, the State Governments have not represented to us that they should be decentralised. There is a Licensing Committee which consists of State Government's representatives also. I have directed that this Licensing Committee which used to meet once in six months may meet more often so that if any State Government feels that the licences which are due to the State concerned are not being looked into properly, they could get justice. And it is the policy, as I have stated earlier of the Government, to see that the medium and small industrialists are fully supported, whatever our programme of maximising the utilisation of capacity may be.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Is it a fact that there are some industrialists who have asked for increase in licensing exemption limit on investment from existing Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 2 crores? At the same time they want to remove conversion clause, conversion into capital investment. They have got an apprehension or fear that the industry will come under control of public financial institutions; they are not afraid of international financial institutions. This is again the contrast and the conflict. May I know from the Minister what measures are being taken so that this conflict will not be there?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Sometime back some industries were delicensed. But when we found that there were more problems, we had to bring those industries back into licensing.

There is no question of raising the limit to Rs. 2 crores because Rs. 1 crore itself is a very considerable amount in this country. I do not consider it could be raised as demanded.

So far as the conversion clause is concerned. I think that there have been some good reasons for introducing that. Those who borrow also share the prosperity with the lending institutions. I do not see why we should agree to any suggestions that come that there should not be any conversion clause.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: While appreciating the Government's policy of liberalisation in granting the licences, may I know what provisions are made and steps taken to provide against the cornering of the licences that are being done under the previous licensing system by the monopoly houses in this country in spite of the Monopolies Act? How is it that in spite of providing the liberalisation system of licences, they are cornering the licences as they doing so far?

SHRI T. A. PAI: So far, there has not been a liberlisation of the licences as the Act provides. The only object for which the relaxations are being given is to see that no monopoly for a particular type of machinery is permitted so that the capital costs of some of the industrial machinery in these rising inflationary conditions could be reduced by more and more people being able to make it so that the self-reliance programmes in this country could be supported, so that employment could be stabilised so that the installed capacity will be fully utilised and so these relaxations are being brought about. But, in this relaxation, the big houses and the foreign controlled companies have to go through a procedure which is applicable to them so that the advantage is not taken by them.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : अब तक देशमें सरकार और व्यापार की जो आपसी सांठ-गांठ चला करती थी, यानी एक आदमी सरकार में रहे और उस का रिश्तेदार व्यापार में रहे, और उस से लाइसेंस के भ्रष्टाचार चलते थे क्या लाइसेंस की नई संशोधित नीति के कारण उस पर कोई रोक लग पायेगी ?

SHRI T. A PAI: Sir, if there is relaxation, we cannot help if somebody being in business or if somebody being in industry makes use of it Our policies are definite and clear and they do not mince matters so far as personalities are concerned.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : यह बहुत जरूरी है । हम ने देखा है कि एक आदमी मंत्री या प्रधान मंत्री है और उस का बेटा कहीं कारखाना चला रहा है, और उस को लाइसेंस मिला है— एक आदमी सरकार में रहे और उस का रिश्तेदार व्यापार में रहे, इस कारण भ्रष्टाचार होता है । मैंने साफ़ साफ़ पूछा है कि क्या लाइसेंस की संशोधित नीति से इस प्रकार के भ्रष्टाचार की रोक थाम हो सकेगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं भी पार्लियामेंट में रहा हूं । चुनाव से सात आठ महीने पहले बड़ी मुसीबत का वक्त होता है । हर आदमी अपनी जगह से, अपने मूरिंग से, उखड़ा हुआ रहता है ।

SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he would be considering de-licensing policy upto Rs. 5 crores where the industries require indigenous machinery and technical knowhow with a foreign exchange of Rs. 15 lakhs?

SHRI T. A. PAI : This year, government has issued nearly 1,300 licences. And nearly 2,000 licences are already there. Government would be anxious to encourage more and more industries being started with the indigenous machinery and indigenous row materials. Therefore, the suggestion that the hon Member has made, even permitting some foreign exchange upto Rs. 50 lakhs, I do not think it is possible under the present circumstances.

Industrial Development of Backward Areas

*755. SHRI C. K CHANDRAPPAN : Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the representatives of public institutions met to evolve an industrial strategy to ensure balanced regional development;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) steps taken in that direction in the backward areas for industrial development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) to (c) A meeting of Group of Experts was held in March last year to work out details of the programme for industrial development of backward areas. Among others, representatives from Reserve Bank of India, State Industrial Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh. Infrostructure Industrial Development Corporation, the State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra and Gujarat State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation atended the meeting. The Group recommended setting up of a Backward Area Industrial Development Corporation at Centre, for planning, directing, supporting and coordinating the scheme for expeditious development of industries in backward areas. The recommendation is under examination.

SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN : I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why when such a meeting was convened Government did not take steps to bring the representatives of the backward States to attend this meeting? Secondly, whether it is a fact that the public financial institutions in the country had advanced money to industries in such a way that it helped the development not of the backward areas but of the industrially advanced regions in the country? If so, what steps the meeting proposed or the Government intends to take to overcome this anomalous situation?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : It is not a question of inviting the representatives of the backward States. About 232 districts have been identified as backward districts and these districts come even from the so-called developed States also. Therefore, the representatives of the various State Governments and the Central Government met and they have made a recommendation that to develop the industrially backward areas a centrally managed development corporation should be set-up.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I was asking whether it is a fact that the public financial institutions in the country had helped the industries in such a way that it helped ultimately the highly developed areas rather than the development of the backward regions. Whether such a complaint has been made to the Ministry by many Members of Parliament and, if so, whether that has been taken into account.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): The first reason as to why for the meeting some of the States like Maharashtra and Gujarat and their infra-structure institutions were called in was that they had successful experience in developing some of the backward areas. It was worthwhile finding out from their experience as to what exactly are the problems which they confronted while taking up the backward area development programme. It did not mean they were recommending to themselves all the benefits because they were called. In any case the idea of backward area development is perhaps a very big idea which will have to be seriously thought of. Merely declaration of a large number of districts as backward by itself or issue of licences into those area, where we cannot compel people to start something on their own and who are clamouring for some infra structure development, that also will have to be thought of Therefore, this idea of backward area development is engaging the serious attention of the Government and the financial institutions could only help when a proper policy decision is taken as to what kind of industries are to be started in this area

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Relief by Central Government to power loom owners in Tamil Nadu regarding power charges

*754. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in certain States charges for power looms have increased by 50 per cent;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that in Tamil Nadu the electric power charges have been increased and Power Loom Owners Associations made appeals to the State Government to reduce the electric power charges; and

(d) in view of the difficulties faced by Power Loom Owners whether Central Government have any proposal to give them relief from this?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (d) There are no separate tariffs for supply of electricity to power looms in any State. The rates for low tension supply to small industries are applicable to the power looms. During 1974 all the State Electricity Boards except Assam had increased to rate for power supply to their consumers.

Prior to 9th October, 1974, the rate of electricity to small industries in Tamil Nadu was 18 paise unit + 15% surcharge. This rate was revised on that date to 20 paise/unit + 30% surcharge According to the information received from the Tamil Nadu Government the surcharge was increased from 30% to 50% with effect from 21st January, 1975. The State Government have further intimated that a representation from the Power Looms Association, Coimbatore, seeking, *inter alia*, reduction in the power rates has been received and is under examination

Substitution of state flag for the national Flag in Tamil Nadu

*756. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVVANT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government wants to substitute its State flag for the national flag; and

(b) if so, what are the reactions of the Central Government to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Coal in Roofing Industry in Morvi, Rajkot

*757. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the roofing industry in Morvi, District Rajkot, Gujarat is facing a great shortage of coal to run these industries; and

(b) if so, the reasons of the shortage of coal supply to them?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b) The information is awaited from the State Government of Gujarat and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Public Distribution Centres

*758. SHRI B V. NAIK: Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRY & CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what will be the total number of public distribution centres in the country when the public distribution system takes its full shape; and

(b) whether there would be a uniform legislation to govern these centres throughout the country in regard to its primary responsibility of public accountability?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The organisation and control of the public distribution system of essential commodities is with the State Governments. Throughout the country there are about 2.13 lakhs ration/fair price shops in respect of foodgrains and sugar, fairly adequate number of retail outlets for kerosene oil and about 19,000 retail outlets for controlled cloth. In pursuance of the discussions at recent Regional Conferences of State Ministers for Food, Civil Supplies & Cooperation, the State Governments have been advised to augment and extend the public distribution system for priority essential commodities in vulnerable areas. This programme is one of continuing action and is in progress. As total number of public distribution centres will depend on the progressive requirements of the State Governments and since one public distribution centre is not likely to cater to the entire range of priority essential commodities, it is not possible to estimate at this stage the eventual total number of public distribution centres.

(b) The basic legislation relating to control and accountability of public distribution centres is provided by the Essential Commodities Act 1955 (No. 10 of 1955). Section 3 of the Act provides for powers to secure by order the equitable distribution and availability of essential commodities at fair prices State Governments have been delegated with powers to issue orders under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act and to provide *inter alia*: for regulation by licences, permits or otherwise of the distribution of any essential commodity; for requiring persons engaged in the supply or distribution of essential commodities to maintain and furnish books of accounts and other information for inspection; for charging security deposits which are liable to forfeiture for contravention of conditions specified in the distribution order; and for incidental and supplementary matters including entry, search and seizure. The Essential Commodities Act has been amended recently by Parliament to provide for more deterrent punishment and summary trial for violation of distribution and control orders issued by the State Governments under Section 3 of the Act. The Essential Commodities Act therefore, provides the basic frame work for fixing the responsibilities and accountability of the distribution system for essential commodities and the powers delegated under the Act to State Governments provide for issue of

specific orders according to conditions varying from State to State. State Governments have been requested to intensify vigilance and mobilise consumer movements to ensure effective implementation of their distribution and control orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act.

CBI probe into Power Famine demanded by Industrialists in Punjab

*760. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new year 1975 has brought darkness to Punjab due to power famine;

(b) whether Punjab is incurring a loss of rupees four crores daily; and

(c) if so, whether industrialists of Punjab have demanded a probe by the CBI in power famine?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K C PANT): (a) Outlook for power in Punjab is brighter in 1975 than what it was in 1974 The power cuts are being reduced progressively with the improvement in availability from hydel and thermal generation and relief from the adjoining areas.

(b) It is not possible to assess the loss incurred on account of the power shortage alone as many other factors are also involved. However whenever restrictions are imposed on agriculture or industries, production does suffer to some extent.

(c) This Ministry is not aware of any such demand by the industrialists.

Study by Oak Ridge National Laboratory of U.S. Atomic Energy Commission on Nuclear Powered Agro-Industrial Complex in Upper Gangetic Plain

*761. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:
SHRI TUNA ORAON:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study about a nuclear powered agro-industrial complex in the upper Gangetic plain made by the Oak Ridge National Laboratory of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission has been brought to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the main findings of the study; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In a joint study in which a representative of the Department of Atomic Energy also participated, the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, USA, had envisaged the idea of setting up nuclear powered agro-industrial complexes based on large sized nuclear reactors in different parts of the world of which two possible locations were in India

(c) As the study was of a very preliminary nature, further studies were undertaken by the Atomic Energy Commission. A decision in the matter will depend on the results of Research and Development programmes on hand and an analysis of the overall economics of such a complex.

Development at Paradeep Port, Sukinda Nickel Project and Sargipalli Leadmines in Orissa

*762. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 126 on 26th February, 1975 regarding major projects in Central Sector approved for Orissa in Fifth Plan and state:

(a) the specific fields of development suggested at Paradeep Port, Sukinda Nickel Project and Sargipalli leadmines, Orissa within the allotted funds during the Fifth Plan period;

(b) whether the State Government is to contribute any amount for the projects; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount likely to be available out of the consolidated provision for the new fertilizer project at Paradeep?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Fifth Plan schemes for the Paradeep Port include construction of a general cargo berth and augmentation of ore handling facilities including provision of a wagon tippler. The port is expected to have capacity for handling 4-5 million tonnes of iron ore per annum during the Fifth Plan. The new schemes at the port include procurement of floating craft and shore equipment.

The Sukinda Nickel Project is designed for a production of 500,000 tonnes of nickel ore per annum and extraction therefrom 4800 tonnes of nickel and 200 tonnes of cobalt metals of electrolytic grade. In addition, 17,000 tonnes of fertiliser grade ammonium sulphate will be available as bye-product.

The development of Sargipalli lead project envisages the mining of 750 tonnes of lead ore per day and its conversion into concentrates.

(b) The Sukinda Nickel Project and Sargipalli lead mines project have been conceived as joint ventures between the Central Government and the Government of Orissa. While the State's share in the Sukinda Nickel Project is proposed at 26%, its share in the Sargipalli lead mines project has not yet been finally decided.

(c) It is difficult to indicate the precise amount at this stage as it would depend upon the progress made in the implementation of the project.

Formation of All-India Power Grid

*763. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu State Government has suggested the formation of an all-India power grid; and

(b) if so, the salient features and objectives thereof and Union Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

राजस्थान के कुछ भागों को माइक्रोवेव के जरिए टेलीविजन सेवा से संबद्ध करना

*764. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के सूचना मंत्री के अनुसार, केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार राजस्थान के कुछ भागों को जैसे जयपुर, कोटा तथा बूंदी को माइक्रोवेव के जरिये टेलीविजन सेवा से सम्बद्ध करने का है ;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने टेलीविजन सेवा के लिये भूमि निश्चित कर दी है और कार्य आरम्भ हो गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूप-रेखा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) उपग्रह संचार टेलीविजन प्रयोग के पश्चात् कलस्टर क्षेत्रों में टेलीविजन सेवा जारी रखने की परियोजना के अंग के रूप में, प्रयोग समाप्त होने के बाद जयपुर और बूंदी में क्रमबद्ध रूप से टेलीविजन ट्रांसमिटर स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है । टेलीविजन कार्यक्रम रिले करने के लिये इन ट्रांसमिटरों को माइक्रोवेव चेनल के जरिये दिल्ली टेलीविजन केन्द्र से सम्बद्ध करने का विचार है ।

(ख) तथा (ग) इस परियोजना के लिए वित्तीय मंजूरी की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है । इस बीच राजस्थान राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से स्थानों के चयन को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा चुका है । वित्तीय मंजूरी मिलने के बाद सिविल निर्माण कार्य शुरू कर दिए जायेंगे ।

Security Paper Mills in Sanchi-Salamatpur, M.P.

*765. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a central team has recommended Sanchi-Salamatpur in Madhya Pradesh as one of the two best sites for the location of a security paper mills, and

(b) if so, the Central Government's decision on these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B P MAURYA) (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Thefts of Cars and Scooters in Delhi

*766 SHRI H K L BHAGAT Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) the number of cases of thefts of cars and scooters in Delhi during the last year

(b) the number of such cases during the previous two years, and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) 816 cars and 703 scooters were stolen during the year 1974

(b) 568 cars and 672 scooters were stolen during the year 1972 and 683 cars and 630 scooters were stolen during the year 1973.

(c) Auto-theft squads have been organised in each Police District of Delhi and function under the supervision of the Superintendent of Police, Crime and Railways Delhi These squads collect information, conduct raids, and make recoveries of stolen vehicles from gangs of auto-lifters. Policemen in plain clothes are also deployed at important car parking places etc., in Delhi to detect automobile lifters. As a result of these steps, the following number of cars and scooters were recovered:—

	Cars recovered	% of recovery	Scooters recovered	% of recovery
1972	428	75.3%	421	62.6%
1973	503	80.8%	471	74.7%
1974	696	85.3%	525	74.6%

Illegal Coal Mining in Karanpura Coal Belt in Bihar

*767. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: SHRI K M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the illegal mining of coal in the Karanpura Coal belt in Bihar

(b) whether the Bihar Government has granted leases to the private operators in coal mining,

(c) if so, the number of mines and other details in this regard,

(d) whether Government have a proposal to cancel these leases granted to stop the illegal mining, and

(e) if not, the alternative steps proposed to be taken to stop the illegal coal mining in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K C PANT) (a) to (c) Reports have been received by the Central Government that certain private parties are mining coal in Bihar, mainly in the Karanpura Coal belt in Hazaribagh and Giridih districts. According to the available information, there are approximately 29 areas in these two districts, where unauthorised mining of Coal is taking place. Out of these only 5 are with leases issued by the State Government. These are Lahri Tongri, Pure Sirka, Hasalong, Khas Jogeshwar and Selected Banwar. Even in these five cases, the parties are mining coal without complying with all the requirements of other laws

(d) Yes, sir.

(e) In other cases also where mining is done without leases, steps are being taken by the State Government in association with the Central auhorities, wherever necessary, to put an end to such illegal activity.

Bharat Coking Coal Limited as a Subsidiary of Coal Mines Authority

*768. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 384 on 19th February, 1975 regarding Bharat Coking Coal Limited, as a subsidiary of Coal Mines Authority and state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken to make Bharat Coking Coal Limited a subsidiary of CMA;

(b) if so, the main features thereof and

(c) the time by which new set up is likely to come into existence?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Pen-Pistols seized from various Parts of the Country

*769. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of pen-pistols and their matching cartridges seized from various parts of the country during 1974-75;

(b) the total number of arrests made in connection with selling or possessing these deadly toys from various parts of the country and the action taken against each of the persons arrested; and

(c) whether some of the pen-pistols so seized are Chinese made and whether Government have received reports that the Chinese distribute them freely at the border, if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) to (c) The requisite information is being collected from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Ghost Small Units

*770. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHRAMA:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of ghost small units detected during the financial year 1974-75 in the country, Statewise and their percentage to the total number of small units in that State.

(b) the extent of raw material misused by these ghost units; and

(c) the total number of persons arrested in this connection, including Government officials, Statewise and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The national census of small scale industries conducted recently has revealed that out of 2,33,123 units covered, 24,427 units are found to be not traceable and 53,986 units were found to be traceable but permanently closed. The Statewise details are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-9506/75*]

(b) Extent of misutilisation of imported and scarce raw materials if any, by the units not traceable or closed down will be known only after the State Governments work out these details. The census of small scale units recently carried out does not give this information.

(c) It has been suggested to the State Governments that they may deregister units which were found during the census to be either not traceable or closed/not functioning. The State Governments have also been requested to forward lists of such cases to the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports in order to ensure that the import licences/permits or quotas for scarce raw materials are not issued in their favour. It has also been suggested to the State Governments that they may investigate how non-existent units have been registered and also to see whether action is not called for against officials found responsible for them.

Inequalities in Income, Wealth and Personal Consumption

7278. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have failed to reduce inequalities in income, wealth and personal consumption so as to bring the disparity ratios within the range of 1 to 10;

(b) if so, the factors responsible therefor; and

(c) the efforts being made by Government to achieve their objective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The reduction in inequalities in income, wealth and personal consumption has been one of the important objectives of the successive Five Year Plans but no specific disparity ratios were laid down in this regard. A number of steps have also been taken from time to time to reduce the inequalities. The impact of these measures on the reduction in disparities is not known for lack of statistical data regarding the size distribution of income and wealth. According to NSS data available for 1967-68 in respect of the consumer expenditure, the disparity between the shares of the factile group 0 to 5 and the factile group 95-100 was 1:11. Similar data for the later periods are not yet available.

(c) The reduction in disparities in income and consumption standard forms one of the basc objectives of the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan. This is sought to be achieved through an overall integrated strategy outlined in the Draft Fifth Plan—raising the levels of income and consumption of the poorer sections of the community on one side and reducing the disposable income and consumption of the rich on the other. The important measures which are being taken in this direction include:—

(i) the accelerated growth in the real output with special emphasis on goods of mass consumption, expanded opportunities of productive employment particularly in the rural areas, implementation of National Minimum Needs Programme, development of backward areas and regions and strengthening of public distribution system for selected essential commodities;

(ii) orientation of fiscal and taxation policies to check the accrual of large incomes and wealth and curb the consumption particularly of luxury and inessential items.

(iii) operation of MRTP and licensing and other policies to check the increase in concentration of income and wealth; and

(iv) adoption of effective measures for checking the evasion of taxes and creation of black money.

Cooperative Societies in Tribal Blocks

7279. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up Cooperative Societies in the Tribal Blocks;

(b) if so, the salient features of the functioning of these societies in the States, State-wise; and

(c) facilities provided to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b) There was provision for cooperative programmes under the Tribal Development Block scheme. The Tribal Development Blocks, however, have now been discontinued at the end of the year 1974-75. Integrated Tribal Development Projects are now being established, in which a unified credit-cum-marketing structure has been suggested to be established in the tribal areas. The State Governments are working out these details. This structure is expected to cater to the different requirements of the tribals at one point, including credit for production, for consumption during loan period and for social purposes, marketing of agricultural and minor forest produce, supply of inputs and distribution of essential consumer articles.

(c) Besides programmes in the general sector which benefit members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, special programmes to the extent of Rs. 110 lakhs under State Sector Schemes and Rs. 103.93 lakhs under Central Sector Schemes were provided in the year 1974-75. In addition, special assistance of Rs. 25 lakhs was given for subplans for tribal development. This provision includes the following programmes:

(i) Central Sector:

Post-matric scholarship, girls' hostels, pre-examination trainig centres, research and trainig programmes.

(ii) State Sector:

Educational programmes, economic development, health, housing and other schemes.

Allocations and programmes for 1975-76 are being finalised.

Projects under Diversification

7280. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation has suggested some projects to be considered under the diversification activities of Indian Oxygen Company Limited; and

(b) if so, the names of the projects and Government's decision theeron?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P MAURYA): (a) Government are not aware whether the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation has made any suggestion to the Indian Oxygen Company Limited to consider some projects under their diversification activities.

(b) Does not apply.

Separate Postal and Telecommunication Circle for Himachal Pradesh

7281. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total work load in each one of the States comprising the Punjab Postal and Telecommunication Circle, separately;

(b) the work load in Jammu and Kashmir Circle; and

(c) whether a separate circle for Himachal Pradesh is not justified in view of the separate circle for Jammu and Kashmir?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a)

	Postal Circle		
	Postal Div	RMS Div	No of POs.
Himachal Pradesh	5		1,778
Punjab	10	2	3,311
Haryana	5	2	2,132

	Telecom Circle			
	Tng Div	Telegraph Traffic Div.	C I O	Deptt DIO
Himachal Pradesh	2		1	2
Punjab	7	2	1	14
Haryana	1		1	5

(b)

Postal Circle			Telecom Circle			
Postal Div	RMS Div	No of P O	Tng Div	Telegraph Traffic Div	CIO	Dept DIO
-		1,118	2	2	-	2

(c) J & K Circle which was created in 1961 was formed on the basis of strategic and other considerations The prevailing financial stringency and the present workload does not justify the creation of new Circle for Himachal Pradesh

News Item captioned 'Substandard Coal makes Furnaces Limp'

7282 SHRI B DHAMANKAR Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the Business Standard dated the 30th March, 1975 under the caption "Substandard coal makes furnaces limp";

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the observations made therein and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) It has been reported in the news item that TISCO has been receiving inadequate supplies of coking coal from the nationalised mines and the quality of the coal is also substandard

As regards quantity of coal supplied, TISCO on an average required about 177 thousand tonnes of coal per month Out of this the captive mines of the steel plant supply 65 to 70 and the balance comes from the nationalised mines washeries of BCCI and CMAI The supplies from the nationalised mines and washeries which was about 38 000 tonnes in April 1974 had gone up to 58 000 tonnes in March 1975 As such there has been no shortfall in supplies. No complaint regarding quality has been received recently either by the SAIL or the Department of Coal.

Production of Documentary Films on Folk Culture

7283. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken the production of documentary films on folk culture of various States; and

(b) if so, the number of such documentary films produced so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING: (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 58 documentary films have so far been produced by the Films Division and 3 films are now under production

संचार मंत्रालय में हिन्दी के टाइपराइटरों की संख्या

7285 **श्री मधाकर पांडे** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिन कार्यालयों में इस समय केवल अंग्रेजी के टाइपराइटर हैं उन्हें हिन्दी के टाइपराइटर मुहैया करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) : संचार मंत्रालय के अधीन सभी सघटनों और कार्यालयों को अपेक्षित सख्या मे हिन्दी टाइपराइटर प्राप्त करने के लिए समय-समय पर अनुदेश जारी किये गए । विभिन्न कार्यालयों में कई हिन्दी टाइपराइटर प्राप्त कर लिये गए हैं ।

डाक-तार विभाग के सभी सर्किल अध्यक्षों को उसके कार्यालयों और उनके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन कार्यालयों के लिए हिन्दी टाइपराइटर खरीदने के वास्ते सितम्बर, 1972 में अनुदेश जारी किये गए थे । इसके अलावा, मई, 1974 में सभी सर्किल अध्यक्षों आदि को यह स्पष्ट किया गया था कि बचत के उपाय के रूप में वर्ष 1974-75 के लिए 'प्रासंगिक' अनुदान में जो 10 प्रतिशत कटौती की गई है उसका हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों की खरीद पर कोई असर नही पड़ेगा ।

उपर्युक्त अनुदेश सभी सम्बन्धित कार्यालयों के ध्यान मे दुबारा लाए गए हैं ।

Foreign Collaboration

7286. SHRI D P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be plesed to state:

(a) the number of foreign collaboration cases approved for the year 1975-76

(b) the names of the collaboration countries;

(c) whether any case for collaboration is still pending; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The total number of foreign collaboration cases approved during the period January to March, 1975 is 53.

(b) The names of the countries of foreign collaborators are Belgium, Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Italy Japan, Sweden, Switzerland, U K and U S A

(c) and (d) 163 foreign collaboration proposals were pending consideration of the Government as on 31st March, 1975. These applications are at various stages of processing and will be disposed of as expeditiously as possible.

Production of White Paper for School Children

7287. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of white paper meant for the use of school children in the year 1973-74 and 1974-75; and

(b) how that was distributed amongst the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The total production of white printing paper during the year 1973 and 1974 was 88,500 and 173,400 tonnes respectively.

(b) For the years 1974-75 (July 1974-June 1975) 1 20 lakh tones of white printing paper has been earmarked for the educational sector and a Central Coordination Committee allocates this paper to various State/Union Territories after assessing their requirements for educational purposes Prior to 1974-75, the Government did not exercise any control over distribution of white printing paper

स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की पेंशन के अनिर्णित मामले

7288 **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या-गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड़ जिले के ऐसे कितने स्वतंत्रता सेनानी हैं जिनके पेंशन के मामले अभी तक निर्णय के लिये लटके पड़े हैं , और

(ख) मामलों के बारे में निर्णय न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख) दो मामले अभी तक अनिर्णीत है । इन मामलों को अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया जा सका क्योंकि रिकार्ड में दस्तावेजी सबूत पूरा नहीं था ।

Restriction on Foreign Films manufacturing Cosmetics, Chocolates, Biscuits, Cigarettes and Soft Drinks

7289 SHRI NANUBHAI N PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian manufacturers have got know-how for cosmetics, chocolates, biscuits, cigarettes and soft drinks and they are in market but are unable to sell against mass propaganda of foreign firms;

(b) whether multi-national firms have flouted the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act in marketing their brand products without taking expansion or COB licences during the Fourth Five Year Plan period if so, facts thereof, and

(c) whether Government propose to compel foreign firms to stop over-production and penalise them if they do not restrict their production to 1973 level in the interest of Indian manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) (a) Indian manufacturers possess the technical know-how for manufacture of items such as cosmetics, chocolates, biscuits, cigarettes and soft drinks Government have no information about their inability to market Indian goods.

(b) The provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act do not envisage any permission or licence for marketing products

(c) The activities of the foreign companies are under review under the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, by the Reserve Bank of India The provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 could be invoked in individual cases of unauthorised installation of capacity beyond the approved capacity

Issue of False Certificates of Domicile to the Relations of Employees of NCDC

7290. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the senior employees of NCDC Sengrauli are bribing the local sarpanches of the region to issue false certificates of domicile to their relations so that they can be recruited to the posts falling vacant there; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remedy this situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Paper Mills

7291 SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) the number of paper mills in the country:

(b) the quantity of paper produced by paper mills in 1973-74,

(c) total quantity of various papers besides newsprint imported and foreign exchange incurred thereon during the last three years,

(d) number of paper mills to be established in the country during the Fifth Five Year Plan period, State-wise in private and public sectors; and

(e) total number of paper mills established by Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd, upto the end of 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B P MAURYA) (a) As on 31-3-1975, 70 mills were in operation in the country

(b) The production of all varieties of paper and paper board during 1973 and 1974 was 7 96,600 tonnes and 8 37 000 tonnes respectively

(c) The import figures for newsprint and other varieties of paper for the year 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 are given below —

Years	NEWSPRINT		PAPER & PAPER BOARD	
	Qty	Value (Rs) Crores	Qty	Value (Rs) Crores
1971-72	2,06,8 ,6	27 58	14 280	7 14
1972-73	1 ,8,848	20 51	21,000	9 05
1973-74	1 17 023	18 48	17 000	10 15

(d) A number of schemes are under acutive implementation and are likely to materialise during the Fifth Plan period In the public sector a pulp and paper project is under implementation in Nagaland Two further projects are proposed to be implemented in the public sector in Assam

As regards the private sector Government have approved a number of schemes for a total additional capacity of over 20 lakh tonnes, both for substantial expansion and for establishing new units Some of these schemes are likely to be implemented during the Fifth Plan period

(e) No mill has been set up by the Hindustan Paper Corporation upto the end of 1974 Only an existing paper mill, viz Mandya National Paper Mills, has been taken over by them in 1973

Allocation on Ladakh District of Jammu and Kashmir for 1975-76

7292 SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the toal area of the Jammu & Kashmir State and that of the Ladakh District in it, separately, and

(b) the total money alloted for the State for 1975-76 and for the Ladakh District, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) According to the Census of India, Part H-A, the total area of Jammu & Kashmir is 222 236 sq km and that of Ladakh District 95.876 sq km These include areas which are under illegal occupation of Pakistan and China

(b) The 1975-76 Annual Plan outlay for Jammu & Kashmir is Rs. 53.75 crores which includes Rs. 2.72 crores earmarked for Ladakh District.

Cost of Atomic Test

7293. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state the total cost of the Pokhran atomic test?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): The cost of the device was about Rs. 32 lakhs.

Projects to be set up by R.E.C. during 1975-76

7294. SHRI RAM HEDAOO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 423 on the 19th March, 1975 regarding electrification of villages and state the projects proposed to be set up by the Rural Electrification Corporation during he current financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. has not drawn any plans for rural electrification in States. Such plans are drawn by the State Electricity Boards themselves. Assistance from the Corporation is given to individual States depending upon the number of schemes sponsored by them and approved by the Corporation in accordance with the norms and guidelines prescribed by it.

Industrial Investment in Eastern Region

7295. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) total industrial investment in each State and Union Territory of the eastern region, year-wise, during the last 3 years;

(b) the industries already set up or being set up in each State and Union Territory during this period; and

(c) respective shares of the public and private sectors in the total investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c) Information regarding paid-up capital raised by Government and Non-Government Companies in all Staes and Union Territories during the years 1971-72; 1972-73 and 1973-74 are given in the 16th, 17th and 18th Annual Reports on the Working and Administration of the Companies Act, 1956, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. A statement showing number of units/licences/schemes including those for substantial expansion which have been implemented or are under implementation in the States of Eastern Region during the last three years is attached. These pertain to the industries like Steel Structural fabrication, Bright Bars, Steel Pipes and Tubes, Machine Tools, Cables and Wires including Switchgear, Auto-cycles, Agricultural Implements, Cement and Asbestos Cement Products, Refractories etc.

Statement

State	No. of units/Schemes/Licences including Substantial Expansion during the last 3 years	
	Implemented	Under implementation
West Bengal .	74	35
Bihar . . .	4	3
Orissa . . .	..	5
Assam . .	1	4
Meghalaya .	..	1
TOTAL .	79	48=127

Fire in a P&T Office in Patna

7296. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a huge fire broke out in a section of newly built seven-storeyed complex of Post and Telegraph Office at Patna on 1st April, 1975 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons of the fire and action taken by Government in the matter and against the culprits ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA) : (a) and (b) A small fire was detected early in the evening of 1st April, 1975 by the Chowkidar on duty on the ground floor of the newly built multi-storeyed building of the office of Postmaster-General and General Manager Telecommunications, Patna. This was put out promptly and the matter was immediately reported to police. Police investigations are in progress.

Representation from Janta Truck Union, Moga (Punjab)

7297. SHRI K. LOKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Un starred Question No 4955 on the 18th December, 1974 regarding representation from Junta Truck Union, Moga (Punjab) and state:

(a) whether state Government have since informed Central Government as to what action they have taken in the matter ;

(b) if so, the nature of the action taken by State Government ,

(c) if no action has been taken the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Central Government would get the matter examined through some Central Agency ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (c) The Government of Punjab have reported that a case u/s 364/336/324/34 IPC was registered at PS Moga on 20-7-1974 and the accused involved in this case had been arrested and sent up for trial on 2-11-1974. On receipt of representation from the Janta Truck Union, an Officer was specially deputed by the State Government to enquire into the allegations levelled in the representation which, on enquiry, were found to be false and motivated.

(d) Question does not arise.

Basket Containing Bombs Found near Railway Bridge between Tadi and Anakapalle Station on S. C. Railway

7298 SHRI R S PANDEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a basket containing 22 bombs was found near a railway bridge between Tadi and Anakapalle Station on the South Central Railway on the 28th March, 1975 ;

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted into this incident ; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) : (a) Yes. Sir

(b) and (c) The local police have registered a case and further investigation is in progress.

Closed Cement Factories

7299 SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether a number of cement fatcories have been lying closed for quite long periods during 1974; if so, the reasons for their closure.

(b) whether the managements of these cement factories have deliberately closed down the factories, thereby aggravating the prevailing shortage of cement in the country; and

(c) whether Government propose to to take any action against the managements of these cement factories and take over the fatcories under the category of sick units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA: (a) Certain cement factories remained closed for varying periods during 1974 due to labour strike and power cuts.

(b) Government has no such information.

(c) Does not arise.

Homes for Freedom Fighters in Delhi and Pondicherry

7300. SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names, ages, total imprisonment and the addresses of aged freedom fighters who have applied to the Central Government or the State Governments for admission to the freedom fighters homes at Delhi and Pondicherry along with the dates of the applications;

(b) the names of those who have so far been admitted and the dates of the admission;

(c) the names of those whose applications have been rejected and grounds therefor; and

(d) the names of those whose applications are still pending consideration and the grounds for their non-acceptance so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) In view of the limited capacity in the temporary homes for freedom fighters in Delhi and Pondicherry, the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations were requested to recommend three to four names of eligible freedom fighters for admission to these homes. Those who had applied direct to this Ministry were advised to route them through State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. In view of this, it is not possible to give the information in regard to the freedom fighters who had applied to the State Government/Union Territory Administrations.

(b) the names of those who have so far been admitted and the dates of the admission:

S. No.	Names of those who have so far been admitted	Dates of the Admission
1	Shri Keshowram Brahmchari (Delhi)	6-10-1974
2	Shri Bhagwan Datt (Delhi)	18-10-1974
3	Shri Ramji Lal Bandhu (Rajasthan)	5-2-1975
4	Shri Fakirbhai Govindbhai Patel (Gujarat)	7-2-1975
5	Shri Narendra Nath Tuli (Delhi)	4-4-1975
6	Shri Surindra Singh (Delhi)	11-4-1975
7	Shri Pudipeddi Subba Rao (Andhra Pradesh)	18-4-1975

The following freedom fighters have been approved for admission to the Homes.

Delhi Home

1. Shri Chhakodi Lal Sahu (Madhya Pradesh)	Was approved but has declined to join Home.
2. Shri Mahadev Prasad Mishra (Madhya Pradesh)	
3. Shri P.S. Narayanan (Tamil Nadu)	
4. Shri Baij Nath Rai (Uttar Pradesh)	
5. Pt. Parmanand (Uttar Pradesh)	Applied direct to Home Ministry.
6. Shri Bhupendra Chandra Mujumdar (West Bengal)	

Pondicherry Home

1. Shri Ayyagari Subbarayudu (Andhra Pradesh) .
2. Shri Kshitish Chandra Sarkar (West Bengal) .

(c) The names of those whose applications have been rejected and the ground therefore; and

S. No.	Names of freedom fighters	Grounds for rejection
1	2	3
1	Shri Bhupendra Kumar Deb (Assam) . .	Not eligible on ground of age.
2	Shri Mohan lal Keshurdas Bhutta (Gujarat) .	Not eligible. He has his wife to look after him.
3	Shri Chatur Hari Singh (Madhya Pradesh) .	Was not willing to contribute from his pension.
4	Shri Sant Ram Vakil (Punjab)	State Government has been requested to admit him in the hospital. His admission will be considered after recovery from illness.
5	Shri Ram Sunder Goswami (U.P.) . . .	Not in receipt of Central Pension.
6	Shri Nirantar Hari Cheurasia (Rajasthan) .	He expressed his unwillingness to get admission.
7	Smt. Laxmi Bai (Delhi)	There is no separate arrangement for female freedom fighters for the present.
8	Shri Ganga Bishan Bhasin (Delhi) . . .	Has relations to look after him.
9	Shri Arulnandan alies Ambu Pillai (Pondicherry)	They have not been sanctioned pension yet.
10	Shri Rajavenugopal (Pondicherry) . .	

Part (d)—The names of those whose applications are still pending consideration and the grounds for their non-acceptance so far.

S. No.	Names of freedom fighters	Grounds for rejection
1	Shri P. R. Gopala Pillai (Kerala) . . .	Applications and other details have been called for from State Govt.
2	Shri Kashinath Krishna Pai (Maharashtra) .	Do.
3	Shri Runganath Maruti Bhagwat (Maharahstra) .	State Govt's recommendations are awaited.
4	Shri Mangal Ram Tyagi (Uttar Pradesh)	Their applications and other details have been called for from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.
5	Shri Jyoti Prasad (Uttar Pradesh) .	
6	Shri Sadashiv Mankapurkar (U.P.) .	
7	Shri Kanneganti Suryanarayana Murthy (Andhra Pradesh).	Clarification regarding his dependents has been called for from State Government.

दरभंगा के टेलीग्राफ इंजीनियरी कर्मचारियों की मांगें

7301. **श्री भोगेन्द्र झा** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय तार अभियन्ता कर्मचारी संघ, तृतीय श्रेणी, दरभंगा शाखा (बिहार) फोन शाखा (आल इंडिया टेलीग्राफ इंजीनियरिंग क्लास III एम्पलाईज यूनियन, दरभंगा ब्रांच (बिहार) फोन्स ब्राच) ने अपने संकल्प दिनांक 28 मार्च, 1975 में यह मांग की है कि लहेरिया सराए असिस्टेंट पोजीशन संख्या 9 में 24 घंटे की सेवा होनी चाहिए और यदि हां, तो सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ख) क्या दरभंगा फोन्स ब्राच को बन्द करने का कोई सुझाव सरकार के विचाराधीन है और यदि हां तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) : (क) जी हां, इस तरह की मांग की गई है । दरभंगा और लहेरिया सराय एक ही बहु-एक्सचेंज प्रणाली के दो एक्सचेंज हैं । बहु-एक्सचेंज प्रणालियों में सामान्य सेवा सुविधाएं—जैसे ट्रंक बुकिंग, ट्रंक पूछ ताछ, स्थानीय डाइरेक्टरी पूछ ताछ, सहायता आदि—आम तौर पर एक ही स्थान पर केन्द्रित होती है । इस प्रणाली के लिए ये सुविधाएं दरभंगा में स्थापित की गई हैं । कुछ समय पूर्व सहायता-सेवा देने के लिए समानान्तर सुविधाएं लहेरिया सराय में भी चालू की गई थी, जो प्रात. 7 बजे से शाम के 7 बजे तक उपलब्ध है । आर्थिक दृष्टि से अलाभकर और अकुशल होने के कारण यह व्यवस्था समाप्त करने का प्रस्ताव है । अब लहेरिया सराय के सभी उपभोक्ता दरभंगा में केन्द्रित सुविधा से सहायता सेवा प्राप्त किया करेंगे ।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Import of Welding Equipment for setting up of Units to Manufacture Steel Pipes and Tubes

7302. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to stae:

(a) whether licences have been issued in 1974-75 for setting up units to manufacture steel pipes and tubes; and whether some of them have been allowed to import welding equipment :

(b) if so, the number of such units licenced, the parties, capacities and the imports allowed;

(c) whether some units have offered to supply the Welding equipment indigenously, and

(d) if so, the reason for allowing import of this equipment involving huge foreign exchange expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b) No industrial licence has been issued during 1974-75 for setting up new units for the manufacture of steel pipes and tubes. However, C.O.B. licences were issued to 12 units during that period for carrying on the business of manufacture of steel pipes and tubes. Details asked for in respect of these parties are given below. Of them, only two parties viz Deccan Pipes and tubes Ltd. Bangalore and U P Metal Industries Ltd. Calcutta, have been permitted recently to import welding equipment for a c.i.f. value of Rs. 3 5 lakhs and Rs 5 lakhs respectively. Other units are either already having this equipment or have made arrangements for its procurement through Established Importers.

S. No.	Names of the units to whom C.O.B. licence has been issued during 1974-75 for the manufacture of steel pipes and tubes	Annual capacity licensed
1	2	3
		tonnes
1	M/s. Metalman Pipe Manufacturing Co. (P) Ltd., Indore	10,000
2	M/s. Sekhar Iron Works (P) Ltd., Calcutta	10,000
3	M/s. Bansal Pipes Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	10,000
4	M/s. Quality Steel Tubes, Kanpur	10,000
5	M/s. Malwa Steel Tubes (P) Ltd. Mohali (Punjab)	6,500
6	M/s. Impex Tubes Mfg. Co. (P) Ltd., Bombay	5,600
7	M/s. Steel Tubes of India (P) Ltd., Indore	7,000
8	M/s. Anjanta Tubes Ltd., New Delhi	10,000
9	M/s. Rajendra Mechanical Industries (P) Ltd., Bombay	1,440
10	M/s. Delhi Tubes (P) Ltd., New Delhi	10,000
11	M/s. Deccan Pipes and Tubes Ltd., Bangalore	10,000
12	M/s. U.P. Metal Industries Ltd., Calcutta	10,000

(c) Yes Sir. Two parties who have plans to manufacture welding equipment have offered to supply the requirements of the pipes and tubes manufacterers.

(d) It has been found that the parties have not yet developed even the prototype of the welding equipment that would meet the requirement of the end users. It is, therefore, premature to take them as a source of supply of high frequency welding equipment. Import of welding equipment alone with a limited foreign exchange outgo, had thus to be allowed to such units who would be eligible for 'Carry on Business' licence by virtue of their having taken effective steps in the form of investment in land, building, indigenous machinery etc.

Introduction of New Scheme of Advance Loan for Potential Project Areas by R.E.C.

7303. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rural Electrification Corporation has introduced a new scheme of advance loan for potential project areas; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This category of loan is available to the Electricity Boards in respect of schemes for such potential projects areas which offer ready potential for increase in agricultural production by energisation of irrigation pumpsets, but in respect of which formulation of a regular area project immediately presents certain difficulties and therefore concerted preparatory and promotional work is necessary.

The broad features of the schemes are :

(i) It should aim at an immediate increase in agricultural production.

(ii) The cost of the Scheme should not normally exceed Rs. 20 lakhs.

(iii) The phasing of the expenditure should not be spread over more than two years.

(iv) Power should be made available within a period not exceeding 6 months from the date of the disbursement of the first instalment of loan.

(v) The scheme framed under PPA loan assistance will subsequently merge into the regular project area scheme.

Application for production of T.V. films by private producers

7304. DR. H. P SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the applications received, if any, from intending producers to make TV films; and

(b) the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b) The information is given in the enclosed statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 9507/75]

Central assistance to Khadi Boards

7305. SHRI BISWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Central assistance given to State Khadi Boards for their activities during 1972, 1973 and 1974, State-wise ;

(b) how much of the amount has been audited and the reasons for non-auditing of full amount ; and

(c) the discrepancies, found in the auditor's report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Production in Burn & Co.

7306. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether production is going down in Burn & Co. due to non-availability of coal, stones, sand, iron ingots and steel ;

(b) whether out of 8 cranes, 3 are out of order for a long time despite availability of spare parts in the country ;

(c) whether the supervision of 'patterns' is neglected by the management causing 60 per cent rejection of moulding materials ;

(d) whether short supply of matching steel and other raw materials is delaying the execution of the order of Rs. 18 crores of wagons ;

(e) whether new high salaried officers have been appointed at an annual expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs in the company ;

(f) whether some unions have made complaints to Government about gross mismanagement by managerial staff; and

(g) what remedial steps Government have taken in this regard and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Production in Burn & Company has not been going down. It is, however, true that the production performance can be improved further with better availability of raw material.

(b) Most of the cranes working in Burn & Company are more than thirty years old and frequent break-downs do take place. However, no cranes were out of action for any appreciable period other than the time required to obtain spares for repair;

(c) Percentage of rejection of patterns is within the acceptable limit and much below 60 per cent;

(d) It is a fact that non-availability of matching steel and certain free-supply items and caused a temporary bottle-neck in production. This has since been partially resolved.

(e) Recruitment at the top management level and the emoluments have been kept confined to the minimum and within the norms;

(f) and (g): Certain complaints received in this respect are at present engaging the attention of the Government.

Cinema house in the area of Heavy Engineering Corporation

7307. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of persons who have been allotted sites or premises to start cinema house by the management of the Heavy Engineering Corporation within the area of the Corporation and the terms and conditions thereof;

(b) whether, among the allottees, there are any displaced or persons affected due to acquisition of lands for the Heavy Engineering Corporation; and

(c) if not, the reasons for ignoring the claims of displaced or affected persons in violation of the undertaking given and recorded by the Management in 1963?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Smt Jahanara Jaipal Singh and Shri Vaskar Ganguli of Ranchi have been allotted land by HEC Management for construction of a permanent and a temporary cinema house respectively. Smt Jahanara Jaipal Singh has been allotted one and a half acres of land on 30 years lease at a premium of Rs. 90,000/- and ground rent of Rs. 9,000 per annum. The cinema house is to be constructed within a year as per the plan and design approved by HEC. Smt. Jahanara Jaipal Singh has not submitted the plan of the cinema house as yet. Shri Vaskar Ganguli has been allotted one acre of land for the construction of a temporary cinema house on a lease of 10 years at a premium of Rs. 60,000/- and ground rent of Rs. 6,000/- per annum. This cinema house is being constructed as per the plan and design approved by HEC and will have a capacity of 950 to 990.

(b) No, Sir. Heavy Engineering Corporation had given wide publicity through newspapers while calling for applications for the allotment of sites for these two cinema houses, but no displaced/affected person responded to the advertisement.

(c) In view of (b) above, there is no question of ignoring the claims of displaced or affected persons.

सीमा पर पाकिस्तानी जासूस सक्रिय

7308. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 16 फरवरी, 1975 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" के "सीमा पर पाकिस्तानी जासूस सक्रिय" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के हितों की रक्षा के लिए पूरी सतर्कता बरती जा रही है ।

Output per man-shift in coal mines

7309. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what is the output per man-shift in coal mines and how it is compared with that in other countries ; and

(b) the efforts made by Government to increase the output per man-shift ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The current overall output per man-shift in the coal mines under the Coal Mines Authority Ltd., Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. are as follows :—

Coal Mines Authority Ltd.	—0.62 tonnes
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	—0.42 tonnes
Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.	—0.62 tonnes

The output per man-shift in other countries as available for 1970 are given below :—

U.S.A.	—17.00 tonnes
U.K.	—2.14 tonnes
Poland	—1.54 tonnes
West Germany	—2.21 tonnes
Czechoslavakia	—4.74 tonnes

Higher O.M.S. in other countries is due to greater mechanisation, predominance of open-cast mines and better climatic conditions etc.

(b) Action is being taken to increase output per manshift by improvement in productivity increase, mechanisation and reorganisation of the coal mines, better working arrangements, new methods of winning coal, and opening of more opencast mines etc.

Naming of U.S.A. attaches in U.K. as C.I.A. members

7310. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that thirty-four members of the ruling labour party in the British Parliament named recently ten attaches at the American Embassy in London as members of the Central Intelligence Agency through a motion in the House of Commons ; and

(b) whether Government have alerted its intelligence services to have a closer look at the American personnel posted in different capacity by U.S.A. Administration in our country ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : (a) Government have seen some press reports in this regard.

(b) Utmost vigilance is maitnained in regard to the activities of foreign intelligence agencies, including the C.I.A.

Allocation made by States and Central Ministries for sub-plans for Tribal Areas

7311. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sub-plans for tribal areas, submitted by the States, are under examination;

(b) if so, the allocations made for sub-plan from the State's budget, State-wise;

(c) the names of the Central Ministries which have earmarked funds for sub-plan during the Fifth Five Year Plan from their sectors and the amounts allocated by them; and

(d) the reaction of Central Government to the allocations made by the States and the Central Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Sub-plans have been prepared and submitted to the Planning Commission by all the concerned states. They are: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Manipur. The sub-plans are now being revised on the basis of comments made by the Planning Commission and Ministry of Home Affairs. Hence it will not be possible to indicate the outlays from States' budget at this stage.

(c) Central Ministries have been requested to quantify their efforts for tribal areas. The Central Coordination Committee set up by the Ministry of Home Affairs have recently requested the Ministries to quantify their efforts for tribal areas. This exercise is yet to be completed.

(d) The question is under examination.

Issue of coal licences/permits for production of bangles at Ferozabad, District Agra

7312. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the firms given coal licences/permits for producing bangles at Firozabad, District Agra, Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the quantity supplied to each firm out of the above during the last three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Death of Striking workers of F.C.I. in West Bengal

7313. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will The Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a striking worker of Food Corporation of India had died as a result of beating earlier in jail in West Bengal;

(b) whether the worker was arrested in February, 1975 and released towards the end of the month when his condition started deteriorating as a result of police beating; and

(c) whether an inquiry has been demanded?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c) According to information received from West Bengal Government two members of West Bengal legislature alleged in the House on 13-3-1975 that a specific striking worker of Food Corporation of India who had been arrested on 3rd February, 1975 was assaulted by the Police Station and for want of treatment in jail he died. The Government of West Bengal held an inquiry into the matter and found that no such striking

New Statues in Delhi

4511. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the Government's consideration to instal new statues in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government, from its own side, is considering only the question of the installation of a statue of Mahatma Gandhi and setting up a Martyr's Memorial consisting of a statue of Mahatma Gandhi, amongst, others, in a group. However, the Municipal Corporation and some other societies propose to instal a number of statues. The details of these are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Statues proposed to be installed in Delhi	Proposed location	Present position
(a) *Statues proposed to be installed by Delhi Municipal Corporation*		
1. Shri Shyama Prasad Mukherjee	Opposite Khooni Darwaza near Delhi Gate.	The Delhi Urban Art Commission has approved the location of all these statues. The statute of Shri Subhash Chandra Bose since been installed and the work on the installation of the statute of Maharana Pratap has been taken in hand. Their is no progress in regard to the installation of the remaining 7 statues.
2. Shri Subhash Chandra Bose	Subhash Park, Opposite Red Fort.	
3. Maharana Pratap	Quadsia Garden.	
4. Shri Bhagat Singh	Bhagat Singh Marg.	
5. Hakim Ajmal Khan	Ajmal Khan Park, Karol Bagh.	
6. Shri Savarkar	Lajpat Nagar.	
7. Swami Vivekananda	At the crossing of Panchquin Road & Chitra Gupta Road.	
8. Shri Deen Dayal Upadhaya	Deen Dayal Upadhaya Marg.	
9. Shri Madan Mohan Malaviya	Malaviya Nagar.	
(b) *Statues proposed to be installed by others*		
1. Lala Lajpat Rai (by Servants of People's Society).	At the junction of Talkatora Rd. & Pant Marg.	The existing barracks on the site are to be demolished.
2. Shri Thiru Valluvar (by Thiru Valluvar Kalai Manram).	Near Tamil Sangam Building Ramakrishnapuram.	The design of the pedstal to be finalised with the approval of Delhi Urban Art Commission.

फिल्म डिवीजन द्वारा शिक्षा संबंधी फिल्मों का निर्माण

7317. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फिल्म डिवीजन द्वारा बनाई गई शिक्षा संबंधी फिल्मों के नाम क्या है और इनमें से प्रत्येक फिल्म के निर्माण पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ; और

(ख) क्या शिक्षा संबंधी इन फिल्मों का स्कूलों में बहुत कम प्रदर्शन होता है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) शिक्षा संबंधी फिल्मे डिपार्टमेंट आफ टीचिंग एडस राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद शिक्षा मंत्रालय भारत सरकार के केन्द्रीय फिल्म पुस्तकालय द्वारा शैक्षणिक संस्थानों को नियमित रूप से सर्क्यूलेट की जाती है । विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों ने भी स्कूलों में प्रदर्शन हेतु फिल्मों की प्रिन्टे उधार मंगाई की है ।

विवरण

फिल्म प्रभाग द्वारा बनाई गई शिक्षा संबंधी फिल्मों के नाम और उनमें से प्रत्येक पर हुआ व्यय ।

क्रम संख्या	फिल्म का नाम	व्यय की राशि
		रुपए
1	कलकत्ता	42 594
2	दि सर्कल	2,26,123
3	क्लाईमेट आफ इंडिया	51,434
4	कोस्टल प्लेन्स आफ इंडिया	28,586
5	साइकल आफ मौजन्स	23,291
6	दक्कन टेबललैंड–1	24,336
7	दक्कन टैबललैंड–2	27,023
8	दक्कन टैबललैंड–3	23,141
9	गंगा	16,768
10	गोदावरी	रुपये
11	दि ग्रेट प्लेन	26,244
12	लैंड आफ ब्रह्मपुत्र	
13	नर्मदा	31,304
14	दिस अवर इंडिया	1,85,315
15	दि रिवर गंगा	35,351

क्रम संख्या 10 और 12 के सामने दी गई फिल्मों की लागत निकाली नही जा सकी, चूंकि ये फिल्मे क्रमश 1956 और 1953 मे मुकम्मल हुई थी और उन वर्षों में फिल्म प्रभाग निर्माण की वास्तविक लागत संकलित नही करता था ।

Report of Siddheshwar Prasad Committee on Rural Electrification

7318. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN.
SHRI N E HORO.
SHRI P. M MEHTA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Siddheshwar Pradsad Committee on rural electrification ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof ; and

(c) whether report of the Committee was submitted, and the time by which the recommendations of the Committee are likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A summary of the recommendations is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT 9508/75*]

(c) The Committee submitted the report on 25th March, 1975 The recommendations are under examination.

Study of USA Technology for Generation of Energy from Organic Wastes

7320. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI SHRIKRISHAN MODI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have studied the U.S.A. technology for generating energy from organic wastes ;

(b) if so, whether attempts are being made to use our organic wastes including sugarcane waste for producing a substitute for petrol on a commercial basis ; and

(c) whether Government have made any efforts in the above matter to minimise oil crisis in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c) The techno-economic problems about the utilisation of organic wastes are to be studied in greater detail by a multidisciplinary group of experts for using organic wastes for production of power. At present there are no proposals to use organic wastes, including sugarcane waste, for producing a substitute for petrol

Filling up of Class I posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

7321. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Class 1 posts in the IAS, IPS required to be filled on basis of 1973 examination held by UPSC, still remain unfilled ;

(b) the number of such vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each service ;

(c) whether the UPSC has urged upon the Government to fill these reserved vacancies from among the Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates already recommended by the Commission on the basis of above test, by cancelling offers to candidates who have not yet joined : and

(d) if so, the reason for not appointing candidates recommended by Commission who are still awaiting offer of appointment to Class I posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) and (b) The position is as follows :—

Indian Administrative Service :

All the general vacancies and those reserved for the Scheduled Castes candidates were filled. Out of 12 vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Tribes candidates, 2 vacancies could not be filled as the UPSC did not recommend a sufficient number of such candidates against the vacancies reserved for them. These two vacancies were dereserved and filled by general candidates. The number of vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Tribes candidates for the subsequent examination has accordingly been increased by 2

Indian Police Service :

All the vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates have been filled. Seven general vacancies could not be filled because 7 general candidates who were offered appointments to the IPS did not join the Service.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply to parts (a) and (b) above.

Transfer of an Assistant Engineer from Calcutta

7322 SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one junior most Assistant Engineer working in Calcutta Telephone and posted at Calcutta, has recently been ordered to be transferred to a distant place, where the

post has not yet been created, without transferring others of the category who are staying in Calcutta for far longer period than the said official; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b) Some transfers of Assistant Engineers of the Calcutta Telephone District were recently ordered on administrative grounds One of the Assistant Engineers, who is not the junior-most transferred to the adjacent West Bengal Telecommunication Circle, would be relieved from the Calcutta Telephone District only now when the post to which he is to join has become available

Prime Minister's visit to Allahabad

7323. PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Prime Minister recently visited Allahabad High Court,

(b) the reasons for her visit to Allahabad High Court,

(c) whether any officials of the Government accompanied (Administrative) her, and

(d) details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) to (d) The Prime Minister appeared before the Allahabad High Court on the 18th and 19th March, 1975 in response to a summons from the High Court to give evidence in the election petition filed against her election by Shri Raj Narain, M P. The Government officials who accompanied her in connection with the discharge of official duties are:—

(1))
(3) } Security Staff
(2))

(4) Physician.

(5) Private Secretary to Prime Minister.

(6) Addl. Private Secretary to Prime Minister.

(7) Personal Assistant to Prime Minister

(8) Personal Attendant

Pending cases of grant of pension to Freedom Fighters

7324 SHRI C D GAUTAM Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any pending cases with the Home Affairs Department with regard to genuine freedom fighters who were underground workers and who had undergone lot of hardships with heavy lathi charges and other ways of harrassment particularly during Civil Disobedience Movement,

(b) whether these freedom fighters have not yet been given pensions, putting forth the reasons that no warrants or official records can be traced out with the regard to the under ground role, though there is an ample evidence that they had worked underground and suffered heavily including loss of career, and

(c) if so how many such cases are pending and what definite steps and measures do the Government of India propose to take in these cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN): (a) and (b) Under Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme—1972, a person who remained underground for more than six months will be eligible for pension, provided he was—

(i) a proclaimed offender; or

(ii) one on whom an award for arrest was announced, or

(iii) one for whose detention order was issued but not served.

In regard to production of evidence in support of the claims of such persons, the main criteria is whether a person who was an absconder because he was wanted by the police. If, from the court records like judgment, charge-sheet or other official records, it is established that a person was really wanted by the authorities and remained underground to dodge arrest, he is considered eligible for grant of pension. However, such evidence has to be reliable. It is not possible readily to list the number of such cases pending as no separate statistics of this type of case is maintained.

(c) All those who are covered under the rule explained above and have furnished satisfactory documentary evidence in suport of their claim are granted pension.

Recovery of country made pistols

7325. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of country made pistols recovered by the Police during the year 1974-75 from various parts of the country and the total number of arrests made in this connection;

(b) the punishment awarded to the persons so arrested ; and

(c) whether a legislation is proposed to be enacted to give exemplary punishment to such persons ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (c) The requisite information is being collected from the State Governments and U.T. Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

One Examination for several jobs

7326. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to hold one examination, to be conducted by the U.P.S.C., for several jobs ;

(b) if so, the details of the jobs that will be covered under the scheme ; and

(c) what would be impact of this scheme in cutting down the waiting time for the job seekers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

डाक सेवा

7327. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डाक-तार विभाग द्वारा हाल में किए गए सर्वेक्षण से पता चला है कि विमान से भेजी जाने वाली डाक सेवा में **देरी हो** जाती है तथा सड़क तथा रेल से भेजी जाने वाली डाक अपेक्षाकृत शीघ्र पहुंचती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या हवाई डाक सेवा का पुनर्गठन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) : (क) विभाग की यह नीति है कि जहां फायदा हो वहां डाक ढोने का काम हवाई मार्ग द्वारा किया जाए । यदि कुछ स्थानों के बीच स्थल मार्ग से डाक ढोने में वही फायदे रहते हो, तो हवाई मार्ग से डाक ढोने के काम में अधिक खर्च होने के कारण, डाक हवाई मार्ग से नहीं ले जाई जाती । इंडियन एअर लाइंस दवारा हाल ही में रात में हवाई डाक की उड़ाने निलम्बित करने के कारण डाक-तार विभाग ने इस स्थिति पर पुनर्विचार किया और कई मामलों में हवाई मार्ग की बजाय स्थल मार्ग से डाक ढोना लाजिमी हो गया । इस व्यवस्था से सेवा की कार्य-कुशलता में कोई बुरा असर नहीं पड़ा और आर्थिक बचत भी हुई है ।

(ख) और (ग) विभाग सड़क और रेल की जो सेवाएं उपयोग में लाता है, उनका लगातार पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है ताकि जनता को अधिक से अधिक किफायत से बेहतर सेवाएं मिलती रहें ।

Demand for setting up of Regional Censor Boards in States

7329. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a demand from certain quarters that Regional Censor Boards should be set up in different States ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARMA BIR SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After due consideration to various factors involved, including number of films produced, expenditure in running of offices and others, it has been decided that present number of Board offices are sufficient.

Easy availability of pen pistols in Uttar Pradesh

7330. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Governments' attention has been drawn to the fact that lethal fountain-pen pistols with matching bullets are easily available in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ;

(c) whether Government have instituted any probe into the manufacture of such sophisticated weapons; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines and results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House on receipt.

मध्य प्रदेश कपड़ा निगम के अधिन कपड़ा मिलों के लिए रुई की खरीद

7331. **श्री हुकुमचन्द कछवाय** : क्या **उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश कपड़ा निगम भोपाल द्वारा संचालित पांच कपड़ा मिलों के लिए वर्ष 1972-73 और 1974 तथा 1975 (मार्च तक) वर्षवार कितनी रुई कहां कहां से किन किन दलालो के माध्यम से खरीदी गई ; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान दलालों और एजन्टों को रुई की खरीद में कमिशन के रुप में दी गई राशि का वर्ष वार ब्यौरा क्या है और उन दलालों तथा एजन्टों के नाम क्या हैं ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बो० पी० मौर्य) : (क) और (ख) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

जावरा (मध्य प्रदेश) में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

7332. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जावराबाड़ा (जिला रतलाम) मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए आवेदकों की लम्बी प्रतीक्षा सूची है ;

(ख) क्या गत तीन वर्ष पूर्व हुए टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के विस्तार के पश्चात टेलीफोन विभाग के आय में बहुत वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ग) क्या टेलीफोन प्रयोगताओं की सुविधा के लिए कुछ सहायक उपकरण खरीदे गये थे तथा कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि की जानी थी ;

(घ) क्या उन उपकरणों को अन्यत्र भेज दिया गया है जिससे उपभोक्ता मिलने वाली सुविधा से वंचित हो गये हैं तथा उन्हें ट्रंक कालों के लिए घंटों प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उनकी कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) : क) सामान्य श्रेणी की प्रतीक्षा सूची में सिर्फ 23 नाम दर्ज हैं ।

(ख) टेलीफोन राजस्व में कुछ बढोतरी हुई है ।

(ग) और (घ) ट्रंक सेवा में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से मौजूदा ट्रंक बोर्ड की जगह लगाने के लिए दो नए ट्रंक बोर्ड मंगाए गये थे । नये ट्रंक बोर्ड चालू हो जाने पर अपेक्षित कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था कर दी गई होती । किन्तु उपयुक्त जगह न होने के कारण ये ट्रंक बोर्ड स्थापित न किए जा सके थे और इन बोर्डों को उसी डिवीजन में दूसरी जगह भेज दिया गया ।

(ङ) प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज सभी आवेदकों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के लिए जमींदोज केबुलों की व्यवस्था की जा रही है और नय ट्रंक बोर्ड लगाने के लिए किराए पर मुनासिब जगह प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ।

Implementation of suggestion in the report of the Commissioner for S.C. and S.T. Regarding Inter-caste Marriage

7333. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have implemented the suggestion regarding inter-caste marriage, contained in the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Caste and Tribe;

(b) whether all State Governments and Union Territories have implemented the Report; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c) The State Governments of Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Tamilnadu, Maharashtra and Pondicherry have formulated Schemes for providing incentives to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes contracting Inter-caste marriages. The Report containing the suggestion of the Commissioner for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in this regard has been forwarded to all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for their consideration.

राष्ट्रिय स्वयंसेवक संगठनों द्वारा पारित संकल्प

7334. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के अखिल भारधीय कर्मचारी मण्डल और अखिल भारतीय प्रतिनिधि सभा ने 23 मार्च 1975 को सम्पन्न हुए तीन दिवसीय सम्मेलन में एक संकल्प पारित करके स्वयं सेवकों से भारतीय साम्यवादी दल और प्रधान मंत्री की नीतियों के विरुद्ध आन्दोलन आरम्भ करने को कहा है; और

(ख) साम्प्रदायिकता तथा फासिस्ट नीतियों का मुकाबला करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या नीति निर्धारित की है?

गृह मंत्रालय, कार्मिक विभाग और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ की अखिल भारतीय प्रतिनिधि सभा के 23 मार्च, 1975 को नागपुर में हुए तीन दिन के सम्मेलन के अन्त में पारित संकल्प के बारे में समाचार पत्रों की रिपोर्टें देखी हैं । कथित संकल्प में ऐसे किसी आन्दोलन के चलाए जाने का उल्लेख नहीं है ।

(ख) उन संगठनों से जिनकी गतिविधियां साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्द बनाए रखने तथा राष्ट्रीय एकता के हितों के प्रतिकुल हैं, आपराधिक विधि (संशोधन) अधिनियम 1972 द्वारा यथा संशोधित गैर-कानूनी गतिविधियां (निरोधक) अधिनियम 1967 के उपबन्धों के अधीन निपटा जा सकता है । इस प्रश्न की

परीक्षा की क्या कानून के उपबन्धों को किसी संगठन पर लागू किया जाय, समय समय पर सरकार द्वारा उस संगठन की गतिविधियों के संबंध में उपलब्ध सामग्री को ध्यान मे रख कर की जाती है।

Test of Maruti Prototype by Ahmednagar Vehicle Depot

7335 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether it is the practice of the Ministry/DGTD to insist that all new models of cars manufactured in the country should be sent to the Ahmednagar Vehicle Depot for testing and for obtaining certificate of road worthiness

(b) what has been the scope and the nature of these tests especially the test to which the Maruti prototype was subjected,

(c) whether the Ahmednagar Vehicle Depot made any enquiries as to whether the engine fitted on the prototype was wholly or partly manufactured in the Maruti Factory,

(d) what was the response to these enquiries and

(e) what were the main features of the report and the certificate submitted by the Ahmednagar Vehicle Depot on the tests carried out by it on the Maruti prototype?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A C. GEORGE): (a) Prototypes of new makes of vehicles developed in the country have since 30-9-1970 been subjected to prescribed tests at Vehicles and Research Development Establishment in Ahmednagar

(b) The tests are uniformly applied to all prototypes Technical performance trials include tests of maximum speed, acceleration, fuel consumption, brake efficiencies, cooling efficiencies and gradeability

(c) and (d) The test report of the VRDE does not indicate any such enquiries

(e) The prototype successfully completed the prescribed tests

Production of Electronic Type-writers with foreign collaboration

7336 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Hindustan Teleprinters has got indigenous technology to manufacture electronic typewriters,

(b) if so whether the Government have allowed two private firms to import foreign electronic type-writers and produce it with foreign collaboration, and

(c) if so, the details thereof, and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B P MAURYA) (a) Yes, Sir, for Electric (and not Electronic) typewriters.

(b) and (c) Messrs. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd. have been issued a letter of intent in December, 1973 for the manufacture of electric typewriters for

an ultimate manufacturing capacity of 4,000 Nos. Earlier to this, the following schemes for the manufacture of electric typewriters had been approved:

Name of the party	Item of manufacture Capacity	Date of approval of letters of Intent	Date of approval of Foreign Collaboration	Export obligation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Typewriters				
Shri S. Seshadri Madras (for putting up a new unit at Naini U.P.	a) Standard 10,000 Nos. P.A. (b) Portable 5,000Nos. P.A. (c) Elec. 600 Nos P.A	July, 1970	December, 1973	15% of production from 3rd year onwards	
Shri Mohan Shah, Bombay	Elec-24000 Nos P.A.	Jan.' 1971		50% of the production from the 4th year onwards.	

The letter of intent issued to Shri Mohan Shah was cancelled on 7th June, 1974 due to unsatisfactory progress made by the party

The composite scheme of Shri Seshadri is in various stages of implementation

2 Apart from the above schemes, the scheme of Messrs Omega Locks & Typewriters Ltd Bhopal, for the manufacture of the following typewriters has been registered with the DGTD in March, 1972.

(a)	Portable	16,000 Nos. per annum
(b)	Standard typerwriters	1,200 Nos. per annum
(c)	Standard typewriters (electrically operated)	1,800 Nos. per annm,
Total :		19,000 Nos. per annum

The firm have informed that they would implement the scheme without any foreign collaboration. However, so far, the firm have not gone into production. According to the guidlines on foreign collaboration, foreign equity participation as also royalty, can be considered on merits for the manufacture of typewriters (Standard, Portable and electric).

Shortage of Power During Next Three Years

7337 SHRI H. N MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there will be an acute shortage of power in the country commencing from 1975 to 1977 as claimed by the experts:

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in that direction to minimise the power scarciy in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The power supply position would vary from region to region. In the Northern Region, subject to normal monsoons, the position is expected improve in terms of

energy although some shortage in peaking capacity may still continue In the Western Region, the power position in Gujarat would be satisfactory both in terms of energy as well as peaking capacity However, shortages are likely to continue in the States of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh and every effort would be made to reduce these shortages to the extent possible by transferring power from adjoining systems In the Southern Region Kerala would continue to have surplus energy which would be used in the adjoining States of Andhra Pradesh Karnataka and Tamil Nadu as these States would continue to have shortages both in terms of peaking capacity as well as energy In the Eastern Region, the position is by and large satisfactory at present and is expected to be so excepting that some peaking capacity shortage is likely in West Bengal

(b) The main reasons for power shortage in the country is the shortfall in addition to the generating capacity in the Fourth Plan to meet the increasing growing demands failure of monsoons and the relatively poor performance of some of the thermal stations

(c) (i) Maximising of generation from existing thermal stations by way of arranging adequate spares arranging adequate quantity of coal of suitable quality training of operation and maintenance personnel integrated operation of power systems, rostering and staggering of loads modernising of maintenance procedure and close monitoring of operation and maintenance

(ii) Expediting the commissioning of projects under construction by way of arranging equipment and essential scarce materials in time and monitoring the progress of construction

(iii) Arranging relief from adjoining States/Systems

(iv) Introduction of a system of rational distribution of available energy on the basis of graded priority and curbing the use of electricity for astentations purposes so that power so saved could be diverted for productive purposes

(v) Reducing transmission and distribution losses

Restrictions on Indian Nationals Accepting Hospitality

7338 SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to impose restrictions on Indian nationals accepting hospitality of foreign Governments, and

(b) if so the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) and (b) A bill entitled the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 24 12 1973 and is now before a Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament It seeks to regulate the acceptance and utilisation of foreign contribution and foreign hospitality by specified categories of persons or associations with a view to ensuring that our Parliamentary institutions, political associations academic and other voluntary organisations as well as individuals working in important areas of national life may function in a manner consistent with the values of a sovereign democratic republic

Modifications in existing terms of voluntary Retirement

7339 SHRI RAM PRAKASH Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to modify the existing terms for voluntary retirement, if so the main features thereof

(b) whether Government also propose to consider 16 to 20 years continuous service as qualifying service for all retirement benefits and that the pension or gratuity will be paid accordingly and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA). (a) to (c) The following recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission in its Report on Personnel Administration is under consideration of Government —

"(1) A civil servant may be allowed to retire voluntarily after he has completed fifteen years of service and given proportionate pension and gratuity

(2) Such government servants who may have been superseded may, however, be allowed to retire even earlier on similar terms, if they have put in at least ten years' service"

C.I.A. Activities

7340 SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether activities of C I A and its subversions are increasing in the country,

(b) if so the steps taken to arrest the CIA activities in the country, and

(c) in view of the repeated attempts on V I Ps lives in Allahabad and Delhi what is Government's suggestion against CIA in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) to (c) Government have no information to indicate that the activities of the C I A in the country are on the increase. There is also no information to suggest that the C.I.A is connected with the recent incidents in Allahabad and Delhi

Utmost vigilance is constantly maintained in regard to the activities of foreign intelligence agencies, including the C.I.A.

Space Garbage

7341 SHRI BANAMALI BABU. Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Space Commission of India is encountering the problem of Space Garbage,

(b) if so, whether the Government have sought foreign advice in solving the problem, and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) No Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Broadcasting of News by two News Readers

7342 SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether the All India Radio has started a new procedure of broadcasting the news by two news readers

(b) if so the factors which called for this innovation

(c) whether a similar practice on Television has since been abandoned and

(d) the listeners' reaction to the new procedure and whether the new procedure will entail more expenditure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) As an experiment the 9.00 P M English News Bulletin is being read by two Newsreaders for the past four months

(b) The object is to gauge listeners preference to various ways of news reading on radio

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The initial reaction of listeners as revealed by their letters was unfavourable but the findings of subsequent audience surveys in Bombay, Delhi and Madras show that while opinion is divided among listeners, a fair percentage of listeners is in favour of the change. There is at present no significant increase in expenditure but if the change is made permanent, there will be a marginal additional expenditure as a few more Newsreaders will be required.

Increase in Pak Infiltration

7343. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an alarming increase in Pakistani infiltration;

(b) whether the Kashmir Chief Minister in the recent past has alerted Central Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to curb the infiltration by Pakistani Nationals specially in West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Constant vigilance is being maintained along the borders to prevent any infiltration.

CISF personnel deployed in "Time Office" of Mamc Ltd., Durgapur

7344. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether CISF personnel have been deployed in the "Time Offices" of MAMC Limited, Durgapur for the purpose other than better protection and security of industrial undertaking owned by Government, viz. time keeping, checking of Time Cards etc: which is creating much harassment to the workmen;

(b) whether it violates the Act and also the assurance given on the floor of the Parliament that the force would be used only for the "better protection and Security of the certain industrial undertakings"; and

(c) the action Government propose to take for the violation of the Act and assurance and also for discontinuation of the deployment of the Security personnel from Time office of MAMC Limited, Durgapur?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) CISF personnel have been deployed in the "Time Office" of MAMC Ltd. Durgapur for protection and security of the undertaking in accordance with the provisions of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968 The members of the force are not concerned with duties of time keeping and checking of Time Cards, which are the responsibilities of the Time Keeper

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Representation from Kanpur Branch of National Extra Deptt. Postal Employees Sangh

7345 SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of Madan Kishore Committee with regard to Extra Departmental Agents of the Posts and Telegraphs Department and Government's follow-up action concerning each recommendation,

(b) how do they compare with the service conditions of similar employees in Shri Lanka, Burma, U.K.;

(c) whether he received a representation on February 18th, 1975 in this regard from the Kanpur branch of National Extra Deptt Postal Employees Sangh; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction to points raised therein?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Detailed statement in respect of the position regarding 146 re-

commendations of the Madan Kishore Committee is under compilation and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) Information regarding the service conditions of similar employees in Sri Lanka, Burma and U.K. was compiled by the Madan Kishore Committee and is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) No such representation appears to have been received.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Service conditions of E.D. Employees in Sri Lanka, Burma and U.K.

Shri Lanka

Part-time workers of P&T department are designated as SPM. The employee should be a resident of the area for at least 10 years and they should be between 21 years and 45 years of age. They are not permitted H.R.A. Leave is permissible provided a substitute is posted at the employee's own responsibility and his service can be terminated without any prior notice. He is paid allowance, cost of living allowance and special living allowance The post is non-pensionable but carrier gratuity and each SPM has to pay the prescribed security.

Burma

ED agents in Burma do not have any specific contract with the Admn. nor there is any specific age limit for employment. They should have some independent means of subsistence or should have some spare time to earn sufficient income No HRA, CCA, Gratuity, Pension etc. is payable to them. They are subject to the same rules of conduct as are applicable to regular employees

U.K.

Age for entry for various categories of part-time employees in U.K. varies from 16 to 21 years. They are entitled to leave with allowance and uniform But they are not entitled to HRA, Medical and Transport facilities. All part time employees except Allowances deliverers are entitled to gratuity, pension, P.F. etc. They are paid on hourly basis and are not treated as civil servants.

Murder of a Tribal of Shibnagar Mauja under P. S. Kanchanpur, Tripura

7346. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Central Government has been drawn to the reported murder of Dharma Charan Chakma, a tribal of Shibnagar Mauja under P S. Kanchanpur of the State of Tripura by a gang of non-tribals on the 17th March, 1975 which also inflicted fatal injuries to others;

(b) whether the deceased was denied medical aid by the police officer of Kanchanpur P. S. for more than 24 hours, and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken against the police officer and the accused murderer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c) According to information received from the Government of Tripura, Shri Sukramani Chakma lodged a complaint at P.S Kanchanpur in the early hours of March 18, 1975, alleging that some persons had trespassed into the house of Shri Dharma Charan Chakma on March 17, 1975, forcibly dragged out Shri Chakma, his son and nephew and beat the three persons. A case under sections 147/447/365/325 IPC was registered by the police Shri Dharma Charan Chakma and his son were brought to the police Station with injuries on their bodies at about 3.30AM the same day The persons who brought them to the Police Station filed a complaint that Shri Chakma and his son had stolen cattle belonging to Shri Sukhamoy Bhowmick and that they were apprehended along with the stolen cattle and taken to the house of the cattle owner The police then prepared a report in regard to the injuries on the person of Shri Chakma and his son and sent them at about 8.00 A.M. to the Kanchanpur Primary Health Centre for examination and treatment. Shri Chakma expired on the

way to the Primary Health Centre. The Officer-in-Charge Kanchanpur police Station then added section 302 IPC to the case registered on Sukramani Chakmas' complaint. 21 persons including Sukhamoy Bhawmik were arrested in the case. Fourteen of the accused have been released on bail and seven are still in custody

Filming of a Sitting of Bihar Vidhan Sabha by Soviet T.V.

7347. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed the examination of the films of sitting of the Bihar Vidhan Sabha taken by the Soviet T.V.;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay;

(c) the facts in this regard and whether any portion of the film has been seized and confiscated by Government

(d) whether Government have enquired as to how the Soviet Cameraman entered the Vidhan Sabha and if so, the facts thereof; and

(e) whether Government have taken up the matter with the Soviet authorities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) One shot of the Bihar Assembly sitting in the film which was surrendered by Soviet authorities has been deleted and the remaining film returned to Chief of Bureau of the Soviet Radio and TV team

(d) A detailed statement on this subject is laid on the Table of the House

(e) In view of (c) above, no further action is considered necessary.

Statement

Sir,

The Chief of Bureau of the Soviet Radio and Television, who is accredited to the Government of India, made a request to the Press Information Bureau on the 2nd December 1974 for facilities to take some shots of the Bihar Legislative Assembly as one of the sequences of his film on Bihar. He made it clear that he did not want any shots of the proceedings of the House. This request was transmitted to the appropriate authority in the Secretariat of the Bihar Assembly for such action as might be deemed fit and proper, that Secretariat being the only authority for deciding this matter. It appears from the newspaper reports that the Television Team was allowed to take some shots, but not in the Assembly Chamber.

We have issued instructions for the detention of the film. The film will be allowed to go out of the country only if we are satisfied that it does not contain anything objectionable or against the Parliamentary traditions and practices of the Bihar Assembly

New Delhi,
December 5, 1974.

Calcutta Telephones

7348 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Calcutta Telephones are being handicapped due to shortage of staff,

(b) whether the shortage of supervisor is 10 per cent, of Auto Exchange Assistants 40 per cent. of Telephone Inspector, 15 per cent. of Technicians 18 per cent, and of Cable Jointers 10 per cent;

(c) whether I.T.I Bangalore has supplied many defective Exchange equipments and telephones and delaying in sending spare parts to Calcutta Telephones; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to remove these difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b) Calcutta Telephones has shortage of technical staff, broadly of the order indicated. Special steps are continuously being taken to re-

cruit and train the requisite quantum of staff. Some staff is already under training.

(c) and (d) The quality of equipment and telephones supplied by ITI to all exchange systems is generally satisfactory. Faults and defects do come up mostly after continued use. There had been some delay in the supply of a few spares required only for the director system in Calcutta. ITI has been asked to make arrangements to expenditiously supply spares of good quality.

Commercial Services by A.I.R.

*7349. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH. Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to introduce commercial services over the remaining stations of the All India radio in the near future; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Commercial Service is being extended to all Vividh Bharati Centres.

(b) It is expected that Commercial Service will be introduced at eight more Centres, viz. Patna-Ranchi, Bhopal-Indore, Jaipur-Jodhpur, Trivandrum and Cuttack from 1st May, 1975, and later in the year at Srinagar, and Calicut.

Release of Allotment under sub plan for Tribal Development for 1975-76.

7350. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether allotment under the sub plan for Tribal Development is going to be released by Government during the year 1975-76; and

(b) if so, extent of allotment proposed to be released for each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A total budget provision of Rs. 20 crores has been made in the year 1975-76 as special central assistance for sub-plans against Rs. 5 crores in the year 1974-75. Ad hoc allocation of Rs. 13 crores has been made for the Integrated Tribal Development Projects agreed to be started in the year 1974-75 and the continuing programmes of erstwhile Tribal Development Blocks. The final allocation will be made after the firm proposals have been received from the various State Governments for their programmes for the year 1975-76.

Industrial Units

7351. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the details of new industrial units with capital cost of more than Rs. 50 lakhs which have been set up and come into production in 1973 and 1974?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): As per records maintained by D.G.T.D., the number of new undertakings implemented in respect of different industries during the years 1973 and 1974 is given in the enclosed statement. Information with regard to capital cost of projects is not maintained.

Statement

Statement showing the Number of new Undertakings Implemented in Respect of Different Industries During the years 1973 and 1974

1. Industrial Machinery	15
2. Tools	10
3. Instruments	4
4. Light Mechanical Engineering	56
5. Agro-Industries	12
6. Construction Equipment	1
7. Automobile	5
8. Electricals	11
9. Electronics & Tele	5
10. Metallurgical Industries	30
11. Fertilizers	5
12. Alkali & Allied Chemicals	4
13. Organic & Petro-Chemicals	3
14. Alcohol	4
15. Plastics	5
16. Miscellaneous Chemicals	8
17. Industrial Gases	7
18. Insecticides	..
19. Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	1
20. Dyes & Explosives	5
21. Cement	3
22. Ceramics/Refractories	4
23. Glass	3
24. Rubber	2
25. Paper & Pulp	9
26. Man-made Fibres	2
27. Oils	12
28. Soap & Fatty Acids	4
29. Food	19
TOTAL	249

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन नई दिल्ली के अधिकारियों द्वारा ग्राहक लेखे में सामान खरीदना

7352. **श्री नागेश्वर द्विवदी** : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन नई दिल्ली ने कोई ऐसे आदेश जारी किए हैं कि भवन के नियमित कर्मचारी एक सौ रुपये का कपड़ा ग्राहक लेखे से खरीद सकते हैं;

(ख) क्या भवन के किसी अधिकारी ने एक सौ रु० से अधिक मूल्य का माल ग्राहक लेखे में खरीदा है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सामान का मूल्य क्या है और उक्त अधिकारी का नाम क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का इस मामले में कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० शर्मा) : (क) और (ख) जी हां।

(ग) खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन नई दिल्ली के प्रबंधक श्री पी० सी० जन ने अक्तुबर और नवम्बर, 1974 में भवन के खाते से 858.03 रु० के मूल्य का सामान उधार खरीदा था और दिनांक 12 नवम्बर, 1974 तथा 13 मार्च, 1975 को उनके द्वारा यह राशि किस्तों में चुका दी गई।

(घ) क्योंकि यह राशि लौटा दी गई है। अत : आगामी कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

Newsprint plant in North Bengal

7353. **DR. RANEN SEN**: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have shelved the proposed Rs. 110 crores newsprint producing plant in North Bengal; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. A letter of intent has been issued to the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation for establishment of an undertaking to manufacture newsprint for a capacity of 200 tonnes per day.

राजस्थान में तापीय बिजली का उत्पादन

7354. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कोटा (राजस्थान) में तापीय बिजली का उत्पादन प्रारंभ कर दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी प्रगति क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Brain Drain

7355. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scientists, engineers, technicians and other skilled personnel are progressively leaving the country for employment and subsequent settlement abroad;

(b) if so, their number, category-wise, for the last three years;

(c) whether Government have prepared any schemes for retaining trained and skilled personnel in the country thereby arresting the galloping trends of brain drain; and

(d) if so, the broad features of implementation of such schemes and the degree of success achieved in the last three years in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) No precise information is available. However according to the Indian Abroad Section of the National Register maintained in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), 2272 Scientists, Engineers, Technologists and Medical Personnel were registered during the last 3 years. Their category-wise break-up is as under:—

Scientisis . . .	833
Technologist . .	81
Engineers . . .	388
Doctors . . .	470
	2.272

(c) and (d) The Government is aware of the problem and have taken several measures to create employment opportunities within the country. A copy of the measures taken and the amount of success achieved in this direction is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Measures taken to improve employment opportunities for Scientists, Engineers, Medical Personnel etc.

(1) A monthly "Technical Manpower Bulletin" is published giving particulars of persons who are available for employment About 3,000 copies of the Bulletin are distributed free to the various employing organisations to facilitate utilisation of such persons.

(2) Suitable candidates are recommended in response to requirements notified to the CSIR by employers and recruiting bodies.

(3) The CSIR also scrutinises advertisements appearing in important newspapers and makes recommendation of registrants with appropriate qualifications for consideration against these advertisements.

(4) Research Fellowships are offered by the CSIR, UGC., I.C.M.R., etc.

(5) Research Schemes in Universities and other institutions are financed by different agencies and thus generate employment.

(6) The Scientists' Pool Scheme operated by the C.S.I.R. provide temporary placement to scientists, technologists, etc. with high academic records.

(7) The scheme of supernumerary appointments is in operation for quick absorption of highly qualified scientists and technologists.

(8) The Planning Commission made an allocation of about Rs. 134 crores in the fourth five year plan (1971-72 to 1973-74) for employment of educated unemployed. Against this allocation an expenditure of about Rs 93 crores was incurred resulting in employment to about 71,000 persons.

(9) The Planning Commission made an allocation of Rs 50 crores under the special employment programme for State and Union Territories during the fourth plan on the understanding that the States would provide equal matching contributions. A total sum of about Rs. 69 crores was spent resulting in the creation of about 3.80 lakh jobs and 384 lakh man-days of employment.

(10) The Planning Commission started in 1973-74 "half-a-million jobs programme" with thrust on productive self-employment venture with a central budget of Rs. 100 crores which was later reduced to 70 crores. Under this programme a sum of about Rs 54 crores was released to the States/Union Territories in 1973-74 against which an expenditure of about Rs. 50 crores was reported, resulting in employment to 3 34 lakh persons

(11) A new programme has been started by the Planning Commission in 1974-75 namely "the Employment Promotion Programme" with a Central Budget allocation of Rs. 40 crores. Out of this 28 crores have been earmarked for new schemes while Rs. 12 crores have been provided for spill-over schemes of the Half-a-Million Jobs programme. Under this programme, upto January 1975 schemes of a total outlay of about Rs. 23 crores having an employment potential of 1.417 lakhs were sanctioned to the States and Union Territories.

(12) Financial assistance is rendered by nationalised Banks to enterprising unemployed persons.

(13) Scientists, engineers and technologists are encouraged to set up their own enterprises. The Public Sector Banks provide the total capital needed for such ventures.

(14) Industrial Co-operatives formed by scientists, engineers, technologists, etc. with specific projects in view would be entitled to a Government contribution to the equity capital to the extent of three times the capital subscribed to by the partners. In addition, State Governments would also provide facilities like infra-structure, Rent subsidy in deserving cases; incentives like exemption for a period from Sales-Tax, Octroi, electricity duty, etc

(15) Incentives are being offered to employers in the private and co-operative sectors to employ scientists, engineers, etc. The Government would provide incentives to the extent of 50 per cent of the salary subject to a ceiling e.g. Rs. 400 (Salary) for engineering degreeholders, Rs. 250 (salary) for post graduate in science for a period of one year to employers who offer jobs to scientists, engineers, etc.

(16) The U.G.C. has also taken a number of measures to improve facilities, salary scales and working conditions, to attract a reasonable proportion of our men and women of high intellectual ability to the teaching profession.

(17) The Union Public Service Commission and most of the State Public Service Commissions have agreed to treat Indian scientists and technologists whose particulars appear in National Register as 'Personal Contact' candidates for all posts advertised by them. The Union Public Service Commission have also made arrangements for interviewing Indian scientists and technologists abroad for posts in India.

(18) Provision for payment of travel grant to scientists and their families who, on their selection for appointment in research institutions in India may give undertaking to serve those institutions for a minimum period of three years.

Enforcement of debt redemption Act in Adivasi Areas

7356. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS, be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received information regarding situation in adivasi areas in Dhanbad, Giridih and Hazaribagh districts in the wake of implementation of Debt Redemption Act;

(b) if so, whether any demand by the Adivasis have been made to Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Central Government have received information that in the wake of promulgation of Bihar Debt Relief Ordinance some Adivasis started taking possession of pledged property in an unauthorised manner. In retaliation, the non-tribal moneylenders are reported to have stopped credit facilities to Adivasis.

(b) and (c) Information is being obtained from the State Government

Setting up of a News Bureau by A.I.R.

7357. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether All India Radio plans to build up a News Bureau through a network of news service in every State and District to cater to correct and authentic news to public rather than depending on News services?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): All India Radio depends for news, from within the country, both on its own team of correspondents in Delhi, the State Capitals and Districts, and the news agencies. Resources permitting, it is proposed to have more correspondents for detailed coverage of news from different parts of the country.

Growth rate of telephones

7358. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Will the Ministry of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what growth rate of telephones was assured by the Planning Commission during the different Five Year Plans; and

(b) the actual growth rate during the different Five Year Plans?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) The Planning Commission had not assured any specific rates of growth of telephones during the five year plans. However, taking into account limitations of material and financial resources, the planned rate of growth during the successive five year telecommunication plans of the P&T Department and approved by the Planning Commission has been approximately 10% per year (compounded).

(b) The actual rates of growth of telephones during the successive five year plans have been as follows:

(i) 1st Plan	10.5%	(compounded)
(ii) 2nd Plan	10.7%	,,
(iii) 3rd Plan	13.1%	,,
(iv) Non Plan period (66-69)	7.8%	,,
(v) 4th Plan	8.7%	,,

Trunk services between Bombay-Delhi-Madras

7359. SHRI SHIVKUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first phase of the national subscriber trunk dialling system would be introduced on an experimental basis in the cities connected to the trunk automatic exchanges in Bombay, Delhi, Madras; and

(b) if so, by when these are going to be experimented and what is the duration of experiment?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b) Subscriber Trunk Dialling Service during the concessional tariff periods has been introduced on experimental basis between the cities connected to the Trunk Automatic Exchanges in Bombay, Delhi and Madras on the following dates:—

(i) Delhi-Bombay	15th March, 1975
(ii) Bombay-Madras	22nd March, 1975
(iii) Delhi-Madras	31st March, 1975

It is proposed to keep these routes under observation till reliable traffic data is obtained and augmentation of circuits arranged to cater to the traffic.

Anomaly in scales of pay of field publicity officers and field exhibition officers

7360. SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the scales of pay for the posts of Field Publicity Officers and Field Exhibition Officers before the Third Pay Commission's recommendation;

(b) the scales of pay recommended by the Third Pay Commission,

(c) whether any anomaly in the scale of pay for the posts of Field Exhibition Officers have been brought to the notice of the Government, and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Field Publicity Officers; Rs. 270—10—290—15—410—EB—15—485. Field Exhibition Officers; Rs. 350—20—450—25—575.

(b) Pay Commission has recommended the inclusion of the posts of Field Publicity Officer in Grade III of the Central Information Service for which the scale of pay of Rs. 650—30—740—35—810—EB—35—880—40—1000—EB—40—1200 has been notified.

The scale recommended for the post of Field Exhibition Officer is Rs. 650—30—740—35—880—EB—40—960.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Necessary action has been initiated.

Supply of coal to consumers by coal Mines Authority

7361. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why Coal Mines Authority does not supply coal to consumers directly and deals only through middlemen;

(b) the names of middlemen individuals or firms dealing with Coal Mines Authority and the amount they annually earn by way of commission;

(c) the reasons why these middlemen are allowed to supply coal of qualities inferior to those ordered by consumers; and

(d) if not, whether Coal Mines Authority would send its representative to Bagra C Rly to check up the quality of coal supplied to tile works there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Coal Mines Authority does not engage middlemen or pay any commission to them as a matter of policy.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Issue of Postal Stamp

7362. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:—

(a) whether Government have decided to issue a special commemorative stamp in 1975 in honour of the Golden Jubilee of the Vaikom Satyagraha which is being celebrated in a big way in the third week of April this year; and

(b) if so, by when the stamp is expected to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b) No Sir. However, a special cancellation was used at Vaikom Post Office on the 20th April, in commemoration of Vaikom Satyagraha.

Facilities to couples marrying inter-caste

7363. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities provided at present to the couples who take to Inter-caste marriage in various States; and

(b) the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

आर्थर बटलर कम्पनी मुजफ्फरपुर में मजदूर

7364. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या आर्थर बटलर कम्पनी, मुजफ्फरपुर को सरकारी नियंत्रण मे लिये जाने से पूर्व उसमें दो हजार मजदूर काम करते थे जबकि अब उसमें काम करने वाले मजदूरों की संख्या केवल 300 रह गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ;

(ग) क्या कारखाने को घाटा होने का एक कारण यह भी है कि उसमें क्षमता के अनुसार काम नही होता;

(घ) क्या उसके अधिकारियों को वेतन और भत्तों के रुप में मोटी रकम दी जाती है; और

(ङ) यदि नही, तो प्रत्येक माह मजदूरों और अधिकारियों पर होनेवाली व्यय का अलग-अलग ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख) अधिग्रहण से पूर्व आर्थर बटलर में कर्मचारियों की संख्या 667 थी । वर्तमान संख्या 315 है । कारखाने के अपने उत्पादन बढ़ाने के फलस्वरूप कर्मचारियों की और भर्ती किए जाने की संभावना है ।

(ग) इसके अधिक समय तक बंद रहने कारण कारखाना अभी तक पूरी तौर पर पुन: स्थापित नहीं हुआ है । पहले लिया गया वेगनों का अलाभकार आदेश हानि होने का प्रमुख कारण रहा है ।

(घ) जी नहीं । अधिग्रहण के पश्चात कम्पनी मे जो अधिकारी पुन: रोजगार में लिय गए है जो वे पहले प्राप्त कर रहे थे उससे अधिक उन्हे कोई राशि नही दी गई है ।

(ङ) सूचना निम्नप्रकार है :—

	जनवरी, 1975	फरवरी, 1974	मार्च, 1975
(i) कर्मचारी	42,000 रु०	55,000 रुपये	57,000 रुपये
(ii) अधिकारी	6,000 रु०	6,000 रुपये	6,000 रुपये

Congestion on Rafi Marg, New Delhi

7365. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the Ministry's notice that the Rafi Marg between Udyog Bhawan and Rail Bhawan, New Delhi has become very over-crowded and busy;

(b) wheher this has endangered the safety of the road users; and

(c) what measures are intended to relieve this road of congestion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Vehicular traffic on Rafi Marg has increased manifold because of the location of a large number of Government offices nearby During peak hours D T C also provides additional bus services for office goers which adds to the congestion. This road is also used by all type of vehicular traffic going to and coming from South Delhi.

(b) During the year 1974 a total of 24 accidents occurred In 7 of these cases injuries were received while in the remaining 17 cases nobody was injured During the current year, only four accidents have occurred and only in two of these, injuries were sustained by persons involved. No fatal accident has taken place from 1-1-1974 to date

(c) Plans have been prepared for construction of Bus-bays at Rafi Marg. D.T.C. authorities are also planning to acquire a piece of land near Duplex Road-Moti Lal Nehru Marg for the development of a new bus terminus These schemes as and when implemented, will go a long way in reducing the congestion on this road.

Rubber-based Units in Kerala

7366 SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state whether there is any proposal for setting up any Rubber-based units in Kerala owing to fact that the State produces rubber in large quantity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B P MAURYA): 5 letters of intent have so far been issued for the establishment of new undertakings in Kerala State for the manufacture of various rubber goods. Brief details thereof are given below

Name of the party	Date of issue of letter of intent	Location	Item of manufacture
1 Messrs Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd, Trivandrum.	24-8-1972	Kerala State	(i) Rubber conveyor belting reinforced with cotton, rayon and nylon. (ii) Steel cord rubber conveyor beltings (iii) Rubber Transmission beltings. (iv) Fan and V belts
2. Messrs Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Trivandrum.	5-4-1973	Do.	Rubber thread.
3. M/s. Kerala State Cooperative Rubber Marketing Federation Ltd.	26-6-1974	Do	Automobile tyres, tubes and Flaps
4. M/s. Ruby Rubber Works Pvt. Ltd., (now M/s. Apollo Tyres Ltd.), Cochin.	25-11-1970	Chalakkudi Distt. Trichur (Kerala)	Automobile tyres and tubes.
5. Shri G.B. Chandy, M/s. Heava Corporation, Cochin.	30-8-1974	Cochin	Rubber to Metal moulded products rubber lining and moulded and extruded goods.

Development of Tribal Areas

7367. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken that financial institutions like banks and cooperatives will be floated in the tribal areas to strengthen and expedite development of the areas and to assist the sub-plan of the tribal areas in financial aspect;

(b) the steps already taken and proposed to be taken by his Ministry in this regard; and

(c) whether any new strategy has been adopted in the matter by his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c) An Expert Committee in the Government of India went into the question of credit and marketing arrangements necessary for tribal areas. The Committee recommended a unified credit and marketing structure which would provide all important services required by the Tribal, namely, provision of production credit, arrangement for marketing of agriculture and minor forest produce. The integrated structure would also provide for the consumption and social purpose needs of the tribals. These recommendations have been accepted by the Government of India for the sub-plan areas and the State Governments have been requested to review their structures in the light of these recommendations.

Castor Complex at Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh

7369. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Indian Oxygen Company's application for an industrial licence for setting up a Castor Complex at Nalgonda in Andhra Pradesh has been recommended by that State along with an assurance also to give the necessary infra-structural support to the industry;

(b) if so, the main features of the industry and how long this case is pending with the Central Government;

(c) whether Andhra Pradesh alone accounts for 60 per cent of the total Castor seed production in the country and Nalgonda District, in which the unit is to be set up, is a leading Castor growing district; and

(d) in view of this industry's importances in providing employment to hundred of people and incentive to Castor cultivators and also from the point of developing, particularly this notified backward district of Telengana, the time by which the decision regarding the issue of licence is expected to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s. Indian Oxygen Company Ltd., Calcutta have applied on 3-6-1974 for a licence under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 for establishment of new undertaking at Nalgonda Distt. in Andhra Pradesh for manufacture of Castor Oil and Castor Oil derivatives viz. Hydrogenated Castor Oil fatty acid, Dehydrated Castor Oil fatty acids, Dimer Acids, Polyamides, Castor Cake and Glycerine.

(c) Andhra Pradesh is a major Castor seed producing State in the Country and the Nalgonda district is stated to be a leading Castor growing district.

(d) The application of Messrs. Indian Oxygen Limited is under active consideration of Government.

Clinker Grinding Unit at Visakhapatnam

7370. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested to Centre to set up a clinker unit at Visakhapatnam

in view of its sheds as a fast developing Centre with vast industrial complex and excellent export facilities such as a natural harbour besides coming up of an outer harbour project;

(b) whether it is not possible to make ready use at Visakhapatnam itself of the grinding mill of M/s. Andhra Cement Company, Vijayawada proposed to be transferred to somewhere outside the State; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c) A request was received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh in January, 1975 requesting for setting up a grinding mill at Visakhapatnam either by the Cement Corporation or by the Government of India itself. The State Government was informed that it was not possible either for the Cement Corporation or for the Central Government to set up such a mill. The State Government who, however, asked that if any cement unit in Andhra Pradesh had a proposal to set up a grinding unit at Visakhapatnam on a split location basis, a concrete proposal should be sent for consideration of the Government. No such proposal has, however, been received so far

Loan assistance from Kuwait for Srisailam Hydro-Electric Project, Andhra Pradesh

7371. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under negotiation about Kuwait Government's loan assistance for Srisailam Hydro-Electric Project, Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development has been approached for providing assistance to India for financing some power Projects including Srisailam Hydro-electric Project, Andhra Pradesh. The proposals are under consideration of the Fund.

Change in name of Punjab circle

7372. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to change the name of the Punjab Circle to North Western Circle, in view of the fact that the circle covers a multi-State region; and

(b) if so the likely date by which the decision would be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b) Punjab Circle has been renamed as North Western Circle with effect from 1st April, 1975.

Use of Urdu on name plates and notice boards of Post Offices in Himachal Pradesh

7373. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are aware of the fact that Urdu is taught in the schools of Himachal Pradesh and as such is recognised as the third language of the State;

(b) if so, whether the office-plates bearing the names or the designations of the officers, as also of the Post Offices etc. are also written in Urdu in all the official notice boards and plates of the post offices within the jurisdiction of the State of Himachal Pradesh;

(c) if so, the number of post offices where Urdu is used for this purpose; and

(d) if not the reasons for this discrimination against Urdu especially when it is taught in Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Urdu has not been recognised as the Official Language of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

Production Capacity of Explosives

7374. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the present production capacity of explosives in the country;

(b) whether there is any proposal to import explosives to meet the demand;

(c) whether Government propose to set up two new public sector units for manufacture of explosives needed by the coal industry in the country, and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The present production of industrial explosives in the country is about 43,000 tonnes per annum.

(b) The current production of explosives is sufficient to meet the country's demand and there is no proposal to import explosives.

(c) and (d) Proposal to set up capacity for the manufacture of industrial explosives in the public sector are under consideration.

Action taken against the employees of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited against whom shortages were reported

7375. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names and other particulars of employees of the Central Government Employees' Consumer Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi, against whom shortages were reported:

(b) the amount of shortage and the period for which the shortages were there; and

(c) whether any enquiry has since been made in the whole matter and action taken against them besides recovering the amount of shortage; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b) A list, for the period August, 1973 to January, 1975, showing names of employees against whom shortages were more than Rs. 100/-, besides, a statement showing the persistent shortages against two employees and the action taken, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT 9509/75*].

(c) Enquiries are made and action against the staff responsible for shortage is taken whenever the value of the shortage is considerable, besides recovering the value of the shorage. In cases where the shortages are not of a significant nature, only recovery of the value of the shortage is effected.

Finalisation of accounts of Central Government Employees' Consumer Cooperative Society Limited

7376 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the year upto which the final accounts of the Central Government Employees' Consumer Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi, have been finalised and circulated among its delegates upto 31st March, 1975;

(b) the particular reasons for delay in finalising the accounts; and

(c) when the accounts of the Society upto 30th June, 1974, are likely to be finalised and circulated to its delegates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The accounts of the Society upto the cooperative year 1971-72 have been finalized, presented and adopted.

(b) The finalizing and auditing of accounts invariably takes a long time and no particular resaon can be ascribed to the delays that have occurred in the past in presenting finalized accounts Efforts are now being made to improve the timely auditing and presentation of accounts.

(c) The accounts for the period upto 30th June, 1974, have been finalized for audit. The auditor has been nominated recently by the Register of Cooperative Societies After receiving the audit report, the accounts will be placed before the General Body

Payment of Dividend to the Share Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited

7377 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the total share capital of the Central Government Employee's Consumer Cooperative Society Limited New Delhi and the Government's share therein,

(b) the number of times the dividend has been declared and distributed to share holders and the rate thereof

(c) whether for the last many years the dividend has not been declared and given to its members, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the amount spent during this period when dividend has not been declared on the travelling boarding and lodging of the Directors and officials of the Society and the bonus paid to the employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Rs. 10,77,233, including Government's share of Rs. 4,66,644, as on 31-3-1975.

(b) Dividend on shares was paid at the rate of 6¼% p. a. only during the years 1963-64 and 1964-65.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Dividend can be declared only when there is a net profit available, after appropriating a certain percentage of the Net Profit for certain items in accordance with the bye-laws of the Society

From 1965-1966 to 1969-70 the Society has been incuring heavy losses each year Though the Society has started making profits from 1970-71, no dividend can be declared till the accumulated losses are wiped out

(d) No expenditure was incurred on the boarding and lodging of the Directors or on the officials of the Society during the period when dividend has not been declared viz from 1965-66 to 1974-75.

The amount spent on the travelling and conveyance of Directors and officials during the above period whenever they proceeded on tour to out-stations to procure confiscated goods is as follows:—

Amount spent on Directors	Amount spent on official of the Society
Rs. 6,904/--	Rs. 1,18,687/--

The bonus paid to the employees during the period from 1965-1966 to 1973-74 is Rs. 2,64,302/- at minimum statutory rate of 4% from 1965-66 to 1970-71 and at 8·33% from 1971-72 to 1973-74 in terms of the Bonus Act, 1965.

Production in Cigarette and Biscuit Industries

7378. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVILS SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cigarette and Biscuit industry is dominated by foreign sector, its production during last three years, items-wise and brand-wise;

(b) whether manufacturers of these consumer items are violating of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act Clause 3(2) (dd) about the 'new article', if not, reasons thereof; and

(c) whether they have got their products registered under 'brand name' and 'patent' Trade mark without taking industrial licence; if so, the number of items so produced, their production, and outgoing foreign exchange involved; whether technical know-how for these articles is available in India or not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c) The production of cigarette and biscuit industry during the last three years with the share of foreign sector is given below:—

Year	Cigarettes (in M. pcs)		Biscuits (in M. Tonnes)	
	Production	Foreign share	Production	Foreign Share
1972	62,014	48,291	69,029	29,370
1973	64,362	31,626	68,277	31,039
1974	62,550	48,922	63,187	26,191

Brandwise figures of production are not maintained by Government.

At present the three foreign majority companies in Cigarette industry hold registration certificates issued under section 10 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act. No fresh licences have been issued to these companies in this line.

Messrs. Britannia Biscuit Co. have three units one each at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras manfacturing biscuits. They hold registration certificates issued under section 10 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act for the units at Bombay and Calcutta. The unit at Madras was licensed under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act No fresh licences have been issued to this Company in this line.

The technical know-how for these industries is by and large available in India.

The figures of remittances made by these Companies during the last three years are as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1971	1972	1973
1. M/s. I.T.C. Ltd.	76.90	227.34	Nil
2. M/s. Vazir Sultan Tobbacco Co. Ltd., Hyderabad	9.91	39.22	9.75
3. M/s. Godfrey Phillips (I) Ltd., Bombay	29.21	12.95	14.44
4. M/s. Britannia Biscuit Co.	17.83	16.91	17.90

Enrolment of New Members of Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society Limited

7379. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government Employees' Consumer Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi had suspended the enrolment of new members to the Society in 1974-75; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the total membership of the Society as on 31st December, 1974 and the total number of new members enrolled by the Society during 1st January, 1975 to 31st March, 1975;

(c) if no member was enrolled the reasons and justification therefor; and

(d) whether there is any clause in the Society's bye-laws that after enrolling a particular number of members, further members shall not be enrolled; if so, the particulars thereof and when the enrolment of new members is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The Society suspended the enrolment of new members for three months from 1st January, 1975

(b) The total membership of the Society as on 31-12-1974 was 55.346 In addition, 11 members who had applied earlier and sent a cheque dated the 23rd December, 1974, were registered in January, 1975. No new members were enrolled during the period 1st January, to 31st March, 1975.

(c) As the membership had increased considerably in recent years the management desired to consolidate and review the position to ensure that it had the capacity to cater to the full requirements of the increased mebership especially in regard to the scarce commodities, before it could enlarge its commitments by accepting further new members.

(d) No, Sir.

The question of enrolment of new members is under the consideration of the Management of the Society.

अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में समाचारपत्रों को सरकारी विज्ञापन

7380. **श्री सुधाकर पांडे :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष विभिन्न सरकारी विभागो, कार्यालयों, निगमो आदि द्वारा विभिन्न समाचार पत्रों को कितने विज्ञापन भेजे गये ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने विज्ञापन अंग्रेजी में भेजे गये और कितने हिंदी में ; और

(ग) अंग्रेजी में भेजे गये विज्ञापनों को हिंदी में न भेजने के क्या कारण है और इस बारे में सरकार ने आगे क्या कार्यवाही करने का निर्णय किया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) विज्ञापन और दृष्य प्रचार निदेशालय ने 1974-75 के दौरान विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों, स्वायत्तशासी संगठनों आदि की ओर से 10,059 विज्ञापन रिलीज किये ।

(ख) विज्ञापनों का भाषावार विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :—

(1) हिन्दी . .	420
(2) अंग्रेजी . .	1,090
(3) हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी .	1,843
(4) हिंदी तथा प्रादेशिक भाषाएं . .	308
(5) अंग्रेजी तथा प्रादेशिक भाषाएं . .	2,802
(6) हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी तथा प्रादेशिक भाषाएं .	3,147
(7) प्रादेशिक भाषाएं .	449
कुल .	10,059

(ग) विज्ञापन प्रत्येक विज्ञापन के लिये जिस प्रकार के पाठकों की अपेक्षा है उनके अनुसार रिलीज किये जाते है । तदनुसार जब भी जरूरत होती है अंग्रेजी विज्ञापन हिन्दी तथा अन्य भाषाओं में भेजे जाते है । केवल तब, जब विज्ञापनों को केवल अहिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों के लिये ही रिलीज करने की आवश्यकता होती है, हिंदी विज्ञापन नहीं भेजे जाते । इसी प्रकारों जब विज्ञापन हिन्दी या प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के जानने वाले पाठको के लिये होते है अंग्रेजी के विज्ञापन नहीं भेजे जाते ।

संचार मंत्रालय के अधिन कार्यालयों में हिंदी का प्रयोग

7381. **श्री सुधाकर पांडे** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के अधिकारी अपने अधीन कार्यालयों का निरीक्षण करते समय यह भी देखते है कि इस कार्यालयों में सभी कार्य इस बारे में सरकार की नीति के अनुसार हिन्दी में हो रहा है;

(ख) गत वर्ष कितने अधिकारियों ने ऐसे निरीक्षण किए तथा निरीक्षण किए गए कार्यालयों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) निरीक्षण रिपोर्टों से विदित हुई स्थिति सामान्यतः क्या है ; और

(घ) जिन कार्यालयों में अभी भी हिन्दी का प्रयोग नहीं हो रहा है वहां पर स्थिति सुधारने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये है ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकरदयाल शर्मा) : (क) सभी अधिकारियों को ये हिदायतें दे दी गई है कि वे अपने अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों का निरीक्षण करते समय यह भी देखें कि क्या हिन्दी के प्रयोग से संबंधित सरकारी अनुदेशों का पालन हो रहा है या नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है जिसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

(घ) इस मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन सभी कार्यालयों को हिन्दी के प्रयोग से सम्बन्धीत सरकारी अनुदेशों का पालन करने की हिदायतें जारी कर दी गई है ।

मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड़ जिले में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाना

7382. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड जिले के कितने कस्बों और गावों में सार्वजनिक टैलीफोन और कितने स्थानों से इस सुविधा के लिए मांग आई है ; और

(ख) उनकी मांग को पूरा करने के लिए अब तक सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) : (क) पूर्व निमाड़ जिले के 19 वें स्थानों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन सेवा की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है — 7 स्थानों पर एक्सचेंजों के द्वारा और 12 स्थानों पर लबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टैलीफोनघरों के द्वारा । 7 अन्य स्थानों पर टेलीफोन सुविधाओ के लिए माग प्राप्त हुई है ।

(ख) 5 स्थानो पर टेलीफोन सुविधाए देने के प्रस्तावों की जांच की जा रही है । दो स्थानों के प्रस्तावों का अनुमोदन इसलिए नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि वे अलाभकर थे और उन पर आने वाला घाटा माफ नही किया जा सकता था ।

मध्य प्रदेश में रजिस्टर्ड किये गये लघू उद्योग

7383. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में कितने लघु उदयोग रजिस्टर्ड किये गये ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० शर्मा) : मध्य प्रदेश में पिछले तीन वर्षों में पंजीकृत लघु उद्योग एककों की संख्या जैसा कि राज्य उद्योग विभाग द्वारा सूचित किया गया है निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	पंजीकृत लघु उदयोग एककों की संख्या (इकटेठे)
1972 . .	22,972
1973 . .	29,375
1974 . .	33,235 (अनन्तिम)

(उक्त आकड़ों मे प्रस्तावित एकक, पजीयन के बाद बन्द हो गए एकक आदि भी सम्मिलित है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में बचत बैंक खाते की सुविधाओंवाले डाकघर

7384. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या **संचार** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसे कितने डाकघर चल रहे है जिनमे बचत बैंक खाते की सुविधाए उपलब्ध है ; और

(ख) पड़ोसी राज्यों के ऐसे डाक घरों की संख्या की तुलना मे मध्य प्रदेश के ऐसे डाकघरों की संख्या कितनी कम अथवा अधिक है ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) : (क) 6361

(ख) पड़ोसी राज्यो मे जिन डाकघरों में बचत बैंक की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं, उनकी संख्या प्रत्येक राज्य के सामने दे दी गई है;

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य . .	6361
उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य . .	14580
राजस्थान राज्य . .	7580
गुजरात राज्य . . .	7203
महाराष्ट्र राज्य . .	9424
बिहार राज्य . . .	8991
उड़ीसा राज्य . . .	5999
आन्ध्र राज्य . . .	13964

मध्य प्रदेश के लघु उद्योग में पूंजी निवेश

7385. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या **उद्योग और नागरिक** पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंग कि. :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगवार और जिलावार कितने लघु उद्योग स्थापित किये गये ; और

(ख) इस अवधि मे कुल कितना पूंजी निवेश किया गया और उनके उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि हुई ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० शर्मा) : (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश के लघु उदयोगों के सबध में विशद जानकारी लघु उदयोगों की गणना के परिणामों को अतिम रूप देने और सारणी बद्ध करने के उपरान्त उपलब्ध हो सकेगी । जिसमे फिर भी मध्य प्रदश मे पंजीकृत लघु एकको का जिलावार ब्यौरा जिसमें अचल पूजी निवेश दिया गया है सभा पटल पर रख गए विवरण मे दिया जाता है ।

(ग्रंथालय मे रखा गया/देखिये संख्या LT 9510/75)

Production of Electric Typewriters with Foreign Collaboration

7386 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received for licences for producing electric typewriters and how many of these have been for production with foreign collaboration; and

(b) how many licences have been issued and the names of companies or firms and how many applications have been rejected together with the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b) Applications

for the manfacture of Electric typewriters were received from the following parties:—

(1) Shri Mohan Shah (2400 Nos. per annum).

(2) Shri S. Seshadri (600 Nos. per annum).

(3) M/s. Hindustan Teleprinters, Madras (4000 Nos. per annum).

(4) M/s. Omega & Typewriters Ltd., Bhopal (40,000 Nos. per annum).

Letters of intent had been issued in respect of (1) to (3) above. M/s. Omega & Typewriters Ltd., Bhopal were registered with the D. G. T. D. for the manufacture of 1800 Nos. of Electric Typewriters without foreign collaboration. As the Company had not implemented this scheme, their application for an industrial licence for an annual capcity of 40,000 Nos. of Electric Typewriters was rejected by Government. This proposal did not envisage foreign collaboration.

The letter of intent issued to Shri Shah has been cancelled as he had not made any progress. The proposal of Shri S. Seshadri for foreign collaboration was approved in December, 1973. However no industrial licence has so far been issued to him as his application for import of Capital Goods is awaited. The scheme of M/s. Hindustan Teleprinters envisages no foreign collaboration. They will be issued an industrial licence as soon as their application for import of Capital Goods is cleared.

Licences Issued to Philips Company to Increase Capacities and for Starting New Units

7387. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of electronic items being manufactured by the Philips Company ;

(b) the number of licences given to them for increasing capacities and starting new units during the last three years, and the details of each case ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Philips India Ltd. produce in the electronics field the following items :

(i) Electronic Components such as Ceramic Condensers, Variable Condensers, Potentiometers, Loudspeakers, Electrolytic Condensers, Coils, etc.,

(ii) Radio Receivers.

(iii) Record Players.

(iv) Public Address Equipment.

(v) Electronic Measuring and Servicing Instruments.

Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent granted to M/s. Philips India Ltd. during the last three years :

Year	Industrial Licence/ Letter of intent Nos. & date.	Item	Quantity	Remarks
1972-73	..	Nil	..	..
1973-74	..	Nil	..	..
1974-75	*Industrial Licence :*			
	1. C:IL.297(74) of 18-9-1974	Variable Gang Condensers.	22,50,000 Nos.	100% exports (expansion)
	2. C:IL 366(74) of 30-11-74.	Tape Recorders	20,000 Nos.	40% export (new article)
	Letter of Intent:			
	1. LI : 38(75) of 27-1-75.	Inter-communication apparatus	12,000 Nos.	90% export (new article)

Setting up of a Super Thermal Power Station in Singrauli Coal Field of Madhya Pradesh

7388. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding setting up of the super thermal power station in the Singrauli coal field pit head of Madhya Pradesh : and

(b) if not, the reasons for such a delay when there is such an acute shortage of power?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) The entire matter regarding the setting up of the super thermal power stations in the country, including their technical, financial and locational aspects, is under consideration.

Funds for Power Generation in Ladakh District during Fifth Plan

7389. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the total amount allotted for the power generation in Ladakh district during the Fifth Five Year Plan period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : The Fifth Five Year Plan is presently in the draft stage and no final decision has yet been taken on sectoral allocations.

AFunds Earmarked for completion of Stakana Power Project

7390. SHRI KUSHOK (BAKULA): Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to earmark special fund for the Stakana power project for its expeditious completion ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY PROF. SIDDESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) In the annual plan for 1975-76 for Jammu & Kashmir, an outlay of Rs. 2:72 crores has been earmarked for the Ladakh areas. This includes a provision of Rs. 1.11 crores for the Stakana Project, which has also been earmarked, and is expected to be utilised for civil works.

Production and use of Radars in India

7391. SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT : Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state :

(a) the different types of radars in use in India and their operational spheres ;

(b) which of them are (i) manufactured indigenously (ii) assembled in India and (iii) imported and the names of the countries from whom imported. and

(c) the possibility of India becoming self-reliant in respect of radars ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Radars are needed by the Defence Services as well as by variety of civilian agencies. Defence Radars are used for such functions as, surveillance, target detection and tracking, fire control, marine surveillance and navigation, and missile tracking and control. Civilian radars are needed by the Civil Aviation Department for air-traffic-control, by the India Meteorological Department for cyclone warning and storm detection, by the Indian Space Research Organisation for tracking satellite launch vehicles and by the Merchant Navy for marine navigational purposes.

(b) Fire control radars for the Army, radars and Leander class frigates of the Navy, cyclone warning radars for the Meteorological Department, navigational

radars for ships, certain types of air-traffic-control radars for the Air Force and the Civil Aviation Department, and various types of radars needed for the Air Defence Ground Environment System (ADGES) of the Air Force are being made in the country. The manufacture of radars in the country has by and large been on the basis of know-how obtained from abroad. With this know-how, in several cases meaningful indigneous production has been established. In cases of complex systems required in limited quantities, the production is essentially an assembly operation. What is significant is that in the recent past, with the capability built up in the country, it has become possible to progress from imported designs to indigenous designs and manufacture. Some noteworthy examples are the secondary surviellance radar for air-traffic-monitoring designed by the Defence Electronics Research Laboratory and manufactured by the Bharat Electronics Limited, cyclone warning radar for the India Meteorological Department developed and manufactured by Bharat Electronics Limited, and the custom-made radars for Sriharikota rocket range developed jointly by the Indian Space Research Organisation, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.

Several types of surveillance radars, navigational radars, tracking radars, cyclone warning radars and air-traffic-control radars have been imported during the past two decades from a number of countries such as England, Germany, France, Canada, USA and USSR. Most of these radars were inducted into operation several years ago, and continue to be in use because they have many more years of useful life.

(c) Considering the large variety of requirements of both Defence and Civilian agencies, the Government of India have set up the National Radar Council (NRC) under the Electronics Commission in June 1974. NRC is presently engaged in preparing an integrated Technology Development and Production plan for Radars, taking into consideration both short-term and long-term requirements. The object of this exercise is to be able to meet the requirements of various agencies on the basis of maximum self-reliance. Already, in a variety of institutions in the country (Bharat Electronics Ltd., Electronics and Radar Development Establishment, Defence Electronics Research Laboratory, Tata Institute of Fundamntal Research, Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre etc.), considerable designs & development capbility exists in this field, which can be further developed in required directions.

Setting up of Offices of Lokaynktas in States

7392. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR :
SHRI RAM HEDAOO :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have issued directions to the State Government to set up offices of Lok Ayuktas at an early date to ensure clean public life ;

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto ; and

(c) what other steps are proposed to be taken to curb corruption ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) No direction, as such, has been issued by the Central Government to the State Governments in this regard. However, the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill was brought to the notice of the Stae Governments in the year 1968 with a view to emphasizing the need for having to the extent feasible, be a uniform pattern of legislation at the Centre and in the States in this field so as to avoid confusion from the citizens' angle.

(b) The Government of Maharashtra, Bihar and Rajasthan have enacted the necessary legilsation and also appointed

the functionaries. The Government of of Bihar have appointed a Lokayukta; the Governments of Maharashtra and Rajasthan have appointed Lokayuktas and Upa-Lokayuktas. The Tamil Nadu Government have enacted the Tamil Nadu Public Men (Criminal Misconduct) Act, 1973, and appointed the Commissioner for Enquiries. Some other State Governments also are, either undertaking, or have enacted, the necessary legislation to set up such authorities.

(c) The situation is kept under close watch; and such remedial measures as are found necessary from time to time to meet the situation, continue to be taken by the concerned agencies and the Government.

Bombay Gas Company Limited

7393. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing unit, the Bombay Gas Company Limited, managed by the House of Jalans of Calcutta is in bad shape;

(b) whether Government have received any petition in September-October 1974 asking for investigation under section15 of the Industires (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) to (c) Representations were received in October, 1973 and January, 1974 from the Company's Staff Association regarding irregularities by the management and requesting that the Company should be nationalised. These were brought to the notice of the State Government and the Department of Company Affairs who are taking appropriate action.

Tyre Project in Kerala..

7394. SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to stae :

(a) whether a Rs. 25 crore new tyre project is going to come up in Kerala soon; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B P MAURYA) : (a) and (b) Two letters of intent have been issued for setting up new industrial undertakings for the manufacture of automobile tyres and tubes in Kerala State, brief particulars of which are given below :—

Name of the Party	Date of issue of Letter of intent	Location	Annual Capacity (Nos.)	Capital cost
1. M/s. Rubby Rubber Works (Now M/s. Appolo Tyres Ltd., Cochin)	25-11-1970	Chalakkudi Distt. Trichur	Automobiles Tyres— 4.00 lakhs Automobile Tubes— 4.00 lakhs Camelback 3000 tns.	Rs.25.50 crores.
2. M/s. Kerala State Cooperative Rubber Marketing Federation Ltd., Cochin.	26-6-1974	Kerla State	Automobile Tyres— 3.00 lakhs Automobile Tubes— 3.00 lakhs Flaps— 200 lakhs	Rs. 9.01 crores.

M/s Apollo Tyres Ltd. is reported to have made the following progress :—

(i) They have already purchased the land at Chalakkudi in Trichur District of Kerala;

(ii) They have placed orders for long delivery indigenous equipment;

(iii) They have finalised and issued letters of intent for major portion of equipment required to be imported;

(iv) The Company's technical collaboration agreement with Messrs. General Tire of U.S.A. has been taken on record on 26-7-1973;

(v) They have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 6.0 lakhs towards implementation of the project;

(vi) Certain Indian Financial Institutions have agreed in principle to provide Rupee Term Loans to the Company.

M/s. Kerala State Cooperative Rubber Marketing Federation Ltd. have not intimated any progress made by them in the implementation of their letter of intent.

Activities of Planning Commission

7395. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has taken a decision in regard to the activities which it should not indulge in and listed the same ; and

(b) if so, which among its present activities has it decided to jettison ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No such decision is called for.

(b) Does not arise.

Public Call Offices and Post Offices in Amritsar

7396. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of public Call Offices in Amritsar Block-wise ; and

(b) the number of places for which demands for Post Offices have been pending ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA) : (a) The total number of Public Call Offices in Amritsar District Block-wise is a follows :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	No. of Public Call Offices
1	Ajnala	5
2	Bhikhiwind	3
3	Chogawan	3
4	Chola Sahib	2
5	Goindwal	1
6	Jandiala	3
7	Kasel	5
8	Khadur Sahib	4
9	Majitha	2
10	Naushera Panwan	2
11	Patti	4
12	Rayya	6
13	Tarn Taran	3
14	Tarsikka	1
15	Valtoha	3
16	Verka	2
	TOTAL	49 (Fortynine)

(b) 14 (Fourteen).

Implementation of District Plans in Punjab

7397. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether separate district plans have been prepared in all the districts of Punjab State ; and

(b) if so, how these plans are to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Growth Rate of Energy Consumption during last two years

7398. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the average growth rate of energy consumption during the last two years; and

(b) the sector-wise distribution of energy consumption between the transport, domestic and agricultural sectors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Average growth rate of energy consumption has been about 2.59 per cent during 1973-74 and about 3.60 per cent during 1974-75 over the previous years.

(b) Sector-wise distribution of energy consumption as percentage of total consumption during the year 1973-74 is given below:

Domestic . . .	9.1
Transport . . .	3.2
Agricultural . .	12.6

Indian Islands in Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea

7399. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea, separately, and the number of persons living in these Islands; and

(b) the number of uninhabitated islands and the arrangements made for their security?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) There are 667 Islands and rocks in the Bay of Bengal and 508 Islands and rocks in Arabian Sea. According to 1971 Census, population of the islands in the Bay of Bengal was 2.37 lakhs and those in the Arabian Sea 45,360.

(Population figures are not available separately in respect of 41 Islands.)

(b) There were 418 uninhabited Islands (excluding 18 outlying Islands) in 1972. The security of Islands/rocks is ensured by Police and Naval patrolling.

Progress made by Central Fuel Research Institute in Production of Oil and Chemicals from Coal or Synthetic Crude from Organic Waste

7400. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to import foreign know-how for manufacturing synthetic crude oil to meet the immediate need for power; and

(b) the progress made by the Central Fuel Research Institute in production of oil and chemicals from coal or synthetic crude from organic waste?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Government have appointed an Expert Group to study and indicate the present state of technology and its application for conversion of coal to oil in different countries, evaluate and locate appropriate know-how for the various processes and suggest further action.

(b) The Central Fuel Research Institute (CFRI) Jealgora have placed orders for foreign equipment for the pilot plant on conversion of coal to oil by hydrogenation route. Parallel action for indigenous equipment has also been taken and other infra-structure is under design and construction.

The Institute has carried out some experiments on conversion of farm waste like paddy husk to synthetic oil. Further work is in progress.

लड़कियों के अपहरण की घटनाएं

7401. **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1972 से 1974 के दौरान वर्षवार प्रत्येक राज्य मे लडकियों के अपहरण की कितनी घटनायें हुई ;

(ख) क्या इस तरह की घटनाओं को रोकने में सरकार असफल रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग) अपेक्षित सूचना सभी राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर लोकसभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Rate per Unit of Power supplied to Madhya Pradesh from Matatila

7402 SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 407 on the 19th March, 1975 regarding rate per unit of power supplied to Madhya Pradesh from Matatila and state:

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh at one stage had agreed to adjust the payment made by Madhya Pradesh at 8.5 paise per unit, at the end of the year on the basis of 6 5 paise per unit;

(b) if so, whether Uttar Pradesh has ever made such adjustments, as promised, at the end of the year; and

(c) whether Dr. K L Rao, the then Minister of Irrigation and Power had expressed his opinion in the Eighth Meeting of Central Zonal Council that even if Madhya Pradesh does not avail secondary power to full extent, the rate should remain 6.5 paise per unit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh had in April, 1965 agreed to adjust payments at the end of the year on the basis of 6.5 paise per unit for supply of firm and secondary energy and had stipulated that payments of bills, meanwhile, should be at 8.5 paise per unit. The adjustment was not, however, made on the ground that MP did not draw secondary energy.

(c) In the Eighth Meeting of the Central Zonal Council, Dr. K L. Rao, the then Minister for Irrigation and Power had desired that M.P. should draw both primary and secondary power from Matatila. However, even in case M.P. did not draw secondary power to the full extent, he had suggested that the rate should remain 6 5 Paise per unit.

Industry in Gujarat

7403. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the steps taken by Government in Gujarat since last Session of Parliament in the field of Industry and also for providing relief to industries in the drought affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): During the period December 1974—March 1975, 17 industrial licences and 31 letters of intent were granted for the establishment of industries in the State of Gujarat.

2 As for the relief measures taken by the Government of Gujarat, the comparative position as on 1-1-1975 and as on 5-4-1975, is as under —

	1-1-1975	5-4-1975
(i) Number of villages declared scarcity affected	8,974	12,679
(ii) Number of relief works . .	2,610	5,152
(iii) Number of persons employed on relief works .	3,78,818	8,25,000
(iv) Number of persons given gratuitous relief	26,685	52,725
(v) Number of villages supplied with water by tankers and bullock-carts	141	306

3. Specific information regarding relief provided to industries in the drought affected areas is not available.

Non-Payment of Salary to Delhi Municipal Corporation Employees

7404. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a section of the Delhi Municipal Corporation employees has not been paid their salary for the month of February so far; and

(b) the steps Government have taken in that connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Telephone connections in Delhi

7405. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone connections in Delhi as on the 31st December, 1974; and

(b) the plans for further telephone connections in 1975-76?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) As on 31st December, 1974, 1,05,196 telephone connections were working in the Delhi Telephone system.

(b) It is proposed to add 9,200 new lines to the different telephone exchanges of the Delhi Telephone system, during 1975-76.

Setting up of New Power Projects in Northern Region

7406. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is crisis of energy in India and particularly in Northern region; and

(b) in view of the energy crisis and Budget priority for 1975-76 guaranteed for energy which are the new power projects that would be set up in Northern region?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) In the Northern region, while the power position is satisfactory in Rajasthan and Delhi, there is a shortage of power in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. Power Supply in Eastern region is comfortable. Western Region is having marginal shortages while in the Southern Region excepting Kerala, other States are experiencing shortages

(b) The following new projects have been programmed for commissioning during 1975-76 in the Northern Region.

S.No.	Name of State	Name of the project	Capacity in MW
I	Uttar Pradesh	(i) Ramganga Unit No. I & II	120
		(ii) Yamuna Stage IV (Kulhal) Unit III	10
		(iii) Yamuna Stage II (Chibro) Unit IV	60
		(iv) Panki Thermal Station Unit I	110
		(v) Harduaganj Stage VI Unit I.	55
		(vi) Obra—Unit III	100
II	J. & K.	(i) Chenani Unit V	4.6
III	Punjab	Gurunanak TPS Unit II	110
IV	Harayana	Faridabad TPS ; Unit II	55

Temporary Employees in the Ministry of Home Affairs

7407. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV temporary posts in his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices, as on 30th June, 1974, which were in existence for the last three years and likely to continue for indefinite period; and

(b) reasons for not declaring these posts as permanent as required under rules?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Declaration of temporary Posts in Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies as permanent

7408. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of class I, class II, class III and class IV temporary posts in his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices, as on 30th June, 1974, which were in existence for the last three years and likely to continue for indefinite period; and

(b) reasons for not, declaring these posts as permanent as required under rules?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Temporary Employees in Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

7409. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) total number of class I, class II, class III and class IV temporary posts in the Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices, as on 30th June, 1974, which were in existence for the last three years and are likely to continue for indefinite period; and

(b) the reasons for not declaring these posts as permanent as required under the rules?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Conversion of Temporary Posts into Permanent Posts in the Ministry of Planning and its Subordinate Offices

7410. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of class I, class II, class III and class IV temporary posts in his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices, as on 30th June, 1974, which were in existence for the last three years and are likely to continue for an indefinite period; and

(b) reasons for not declaring these posts as permanent as required under rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The number of class I, II, III and IV temporary posts in the Planning Commission as existed on June 1974 which were in existence for the last 3 years and are likely to continue for an indefinite period is given in the statement attached. The Department of Statistic and its attached and subordinate offices form part of the Ministry of Planning. The information in respect of these offices is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) (i) As regards Class I posts, most of these are normally filled by deputation or contract basis for a limited period, hence there is no immediate necessity for their conversion to permanent posts.

(ii) In respect of Class II, III & IV posts, the question of conversion of temporary posts to permanent posts is undertaken annually. Under the existing rules not more than 80% of the posts in existence for a period of more than 3 years can be so converted. Accordingly, a certain number of posts continue to remain temporary

Statement

Total number of Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV temporary posts in planning Commission as on 30th June, 1974, which were in existence for the last three years are as follows:—

Category of posts	Number of posts
Class I	140
Class II	22
Class III	55
Class IV	10
TOTAL	227

Investigation into the Bomb Explosion in a Jhuggi in Prem Nagar, New Delhi

7411 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of arrests made so far in connection with a bomb explosion in a Jhuggi in Prem Nagar, in West Patel Nagar, New Delhi,

(b) whether all the persons connected with the explosion have since been arrested or some persons are still wanted by the police and if so, the efforts made to arrest them; and

(c) whether the investigation regarding the said explosion has since been completed, if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Six persons have been arrested.

(b) Four persons are absconding and all possible efforts are being made for their arrest.

(c) The investigation is continuing.

Recruitment of Employees by the Central Government Employees' Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi

7412. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of fresh employees recruited by the Central Government Employees' Consumer Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi during the years 1972, 1973 and 1974 and upto 31st March, 1975,

(b) how many of them have been recommended by the various Directors and other officials of the Society and by the Home Ministry, and

(c) the total number of officers who are deputationists in the Society, and the steps being taken to send them back?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The total number of fresh employees recruited by the Society during the cooperative years 1972-73 to 1974-75 (upto 31st March, 1975) is as under —

Year	No of employees recruited
1972-73	38
1973-74	78
1974-75 (Upto 31-3-75)	62

(b) The recruitment to the various posts in the Society is made by the management on the basis of the merits of the candidates. No weightage is given to the recommendations of the various directors and other officials of the Society or of the Home Ministry

(c) There are at present six officers on deputation with the Society. They will be repatriated to their parent Departments as and when their terms of deputation expires and decision to that effect is taken by the management of the Society.

Gifts given to Directors, Officers and Employees of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society, Ltd.

7413. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total value and nature of gifts presented by the Central Government Employees' Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi to its Directors and other high officers during the calendar years 1972, 1973 and 1974 and the particular reasons for giving these gifts to them;

(b) the value and nature of gifts given to the employees of the Society during the same years; and

(c) the level at which the decisions for giving gifts to Directors and high officials of the Society was taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA):

(a) 1972 :

	Rs.
Breef Cases	1,750.00

1973 :

Stainless Steel Half Plates	3,950.00

1974:

Stainless Steel tumblers and Half-Plates	4,500.00

It has been the practice to give Souveniers to Delegates including Directors and Superior Staff on the eve of General Body Meetings.

(b) 1972 :

	$
Dry fruit packets and Hindalium Half-Plates	3,300.00

1973:

Sweets and Crackers for children and Half-Plates (Hindalium	6,308 00

1974:

Sweets Packets and Degchis (Hindalium)	7,000.00

In accordance with the practice obtaining of the Society were presented sweets and gifts on the eve of Diwali

(c) The decisions were taken at the level of the Board of Administration.

मशीन टूल्स की आवश्यकता

7414. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या **उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितनी कीमत के मशिनटूल्स की आवश्यकता होती है तथा किस-किस प्रकार के टूल्स की आवश्यकता है तथा हिन्दुस्थान मशीन टूल्स से किस सीमा तक टूल्स की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो जाती है : और

(ख) क्या मशीन टूल्स का अभी भी आयात किया जाता है और यदि हां तो वर्ष 1973-74 और 1975 के दौरान कितने मूल्य के मशीन टूल्स का आयात किया गया ?

उद्योग और नागरीक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) कलेन्डर वर्ष 1974 में देश में 116 करोड रुपये के मशीनी औजार के बिक्री हुई है अनुमान है कि 1973-74 मे निर्यात सहित देश में 127 करोड रुपये के मूल्य के मशीनी औजारो की बिक्री होगी। वर्ष 1974 मे हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स से 31.28 करोड के मशीनी औजारो का निर्माण किया और आशा है कि 1975-76 में वे 40 करोड रुपये के मूल्य के मशीनी औजारो का निर्माण करेंगे। विवरण मे दर्शाये मानक वर्गीकरण के अनुसार 29 बडे प्रकार के मशीनी औजार है

(ख) जी हां। आयात के आकडे नीचे दिए गए है

1973	20.87	करोड रुपये
1974	33.00	करोड रुपये अनुमानित

विवरण

मशीनी औजारों के प्रकार की मानक वर्गीकरण सूची

1 स्वचालित।

2 बेंडिंग एड फार्मिंग।

3 छिद्रिकरण ।

4 ब्रोकिंग।

5 कैप्सटन एँड टर्टेटस्।

6 डाई-कास्टिंग और धातुकार्मिक उपकरण एन० ई० एस०

7 ड्राइंग ।

8. ड्रिलिंग।

9. गढ़ाई।

10. भट्ठिया विदयुत, विद्युत वेल्डिंग, काटने और तापक उपकरण।

11. गैस चालित उपकरण—वेल्डिंग, कटिंग आदि (हाथ से चलने वाले औजारों को छोडकर)।

12. गियर कस्टिंग, जनरेटिंग और फिनिशिंग।

13. ग्राइंडिंग।

14. औद्योगिक और प्रयोगशाला भट्ठियां और गैस—विदयुत चूल्हे।

15. लेपिंग, होनिंग और पालिशिंग।

16. खरादें।

17. बालू के फाउन्ड्री मोल्ड बनाने के लिए मशीनें।

18 धातु सरुपण मशीनें (एन० ई० एस०)।

19. धातू शिल्प मशीनें (अन्य)।

20. मिलिंग।

21. रदा मशीनें।

22 प्लास्टिक वर्किंग मशीनें।

23. प्रेसे

24 छेदन (पचिंग), कर्तन (शियरिंग) और शीट मेटल मशीनें।

25 कीलक (रिवेटिंग) (पोर्टेबल हेंड को छोडकर)।

26 आरा, रेतन और कट—आफ मशीनें।

27 शेपिंग।

28 गियरों के अलावा स्लाटिंग

29 थ्रेडिंग और स्क्रुइंग।

दिल्ली में अपराध

7415 **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या गृह मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि ·

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली मे चोरी, भ्रष्टाचार और बलात्कार जैसी अपराध की घटनाओं की वर्षवार सख्या कितनी है और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या उक्त अपराधो को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने कार्यवाही की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) दिल्ली में वर्ष 1972, 1973 तथा 1974 के दौरान दर्ज किए गये चोरी, भ्रष्टाचार व बलात्कार के मामलों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

	चोरी	भ्रष्टाचार	बलात्कार
1972	18719	25	37
1973	19748	24	64
1974	20402	34	68

उपरोक्त अपराधों के आकड़ों का कारण जनसंख्या मे वृद्धि तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो का तेजी से नगरीयकरण है। शहर में बड़ी संख्या में लोगों की आवागाई से भी अधिकतर विधि तथा व्यवस्था की समस्या बढ़ती है और अन्तर्राज्यीय आपराधिक कार्य भी किए जाते है क्योंकि अन्य राज्यों की सीमायें समीप है।

अपराध रोकने, मामलों का पता लगाने तथा जाच पडताल करने के संबंध में पुलिस के सामान्य कार्यों मे अधिकतर रुकावटें विशेष कर संसद सत्र के दौरान अनेक प्रदर्शनों, जलूसों आदि से दिल्ली पुलिस पर भारी दबाव के कारण आ जाती है।

सामान्यत: कठिन आर्थिक परिस्थितियों से भी जिन में से देश गुजर रहा है, अपराधों के आकड़ों में वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) दिल्ली में अपराधो को रोकने के के लिए किए गये महत्वपूर्ण उपायों में कुछ इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों में गस्त लगाने के लिए जिप्सी को वायरलेस से लेस मोटर साइकलें दी गई हैं। रोक थाम के लिए विशेष गस्त भी प्रयुक्त की जाती है।

2. गस्त लगाने वाले कर्मचारियों तथा जिला कन्ट्रोल रूप के बीच अच्छे समन्वय की सुविधा के लिए पैदल गस्त लगाने वालों में से चुने हुए कुछ कर्मचारियों को वायरलेस से लेस किया जाता है। विशेषकर सुनसान वाले स्थानों पर जहा से डकैती व चोरी के मामलों की रिपोर्ट दी जाती है गस्त बढा दी गई है।

3 बदमाशों के विरुद्ध एक संयुक्त अभियान चलाया गया है।

4 अपने अपने क्षेत्रों में कन्ट्रोल रूप के वाहनों दवारा नियमित रूप से रात दिन गस्त लगाई जाती है।

5. बम्बई पुलिस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत शहर के कुख्यात बदमाशों को संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली से बाहर निकालने के लिए कार्यवाही प्रारभ की गई है।

6. पुलिस महानिरीक्षक / पुलिस उप-महा-निरीक्षक दिल्ली तथा अन्य वरिष्ट पुलिस अधिकारी थानों, पुलिस चौकियों का बार-बार निरक्षण करते हैं तथा अपराध नियंत्रण आदि के लिए महत्वपूर्ण आदेश देते हैं।

7. कुछ क्षेत्रों में, विशेष रूप से रात्रि के दौरान दिल्ली पोलिस का श्वान दस्ता पुलिस गश्त के साथ कार्य करता है।

8. वेतन भुगतान के दिन लूट तथा डकैतियों की घटनाएं रोकने के लिए बैंकों और व्यापारिक क्षेत्रों के पास काफी संख्या में निरोधात्मक गस्त तैनात की जाती है।

9. संध्या से रात तक संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों में घुडसवार पुलिस द्वारा गस्त की जाती है।

10. अपराध शाखा में दुराचार विरोधी दस्ता सामाजिक अपराध के विषय अर्थात औरतों और लड़कियों के अनैतिक कार्यों को रोकने के लिये कार्य करता है।

11. पुलिस बल की संख्या तथा गति शीलता की समय समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है और जब आवश्यकता होती है उसे सुदृढ़ किया जाता है।

Payment of Allowances to Postal Employees under Thana Municipal area

7416. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sandozbag and Wagale estate are covered under Thana Municipal area;

(b) if so, whether postal employees residing in these areas are not paid allowances at par with Thana city inspite of their representations; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Sandozbag is not covered under Thana Municipal area while Wagale Estate is covered under Thana Municipal area.

(b) and (c) Postal employees of Wagale Industrial Estate sub office are getting HRA and CCA at Bombay rates; and postal employees of Sandozbag P.O. are getting CCA at Bombay rates. The question of grant of HRA to these employees is under consideration.

Indo-USSR Radio Link

7418. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and U.S.S.R. are planning a novel radio link;

(b) if so, when the same is likely to be undertaken;

(c) the main features of the proposed link; and

(d) to what extent it will be beneficial to India?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b) It is proposed to established a troposcatter tele-communication link between India and the U.S.S.R. This link would be operated on a new mode of propogation of signals, technically known as double knife-edge diffraction. Necessary technical studies are under way to examine the techno-economic and traffic feasibility of establishing this link.

After the scheme has been finally approved by the Governments of the two countries, further action would be undertaken for procurement of equipment and its installation.

(c) and (d) The existing telecommunication links between India and the U.S.S.R. are working on high frequency radio system. These links have limited capacity and their quality and reliability is dependant on factors like weather conditions, time of day or night, seasons, etc. The troposcatter link would provide a number of telecommunication circuits of high quality and reliability and afford and efficient service round the clock between India and the U.S.S.R.

Credit Needs of Industries

7419. SHRI I. R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a special committee to examine the credit needs of the different industries on a selective basis;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to keep a month to month watch on production trends in selected industries;

(c) the time by which the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and

(d) whether a meeting of the Central Advisory Council on Industries was also held in New Delhi on 29th March, 1975?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c) A credit Planning Group under the Chairmanship of the Chairman, BICP has already been set up to examine the credit needs of the different industries on a selective basis. A watch on the monthly production trends in respect of selected industries is already being kept.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Loans to Entrepreneurs by NSIC

7420. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the facts regarding the amount of loans given by the National Small Industries Corporation till the end of December, 1974 in each State, State-wise, to entrepreneurs for purchase of machinery; and

(b) whether there are complaints of irregular re-payment of loans, and if so, the names of defaulting States and the amount outstanding against each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b) No loans are given by the National Small Industries Corporation to the State Governments/ Union Territories. The Corporation supplies machinery on hire purchase to small scale units in States/Union Territories. The position in regard to supply of machinery and the defaults is as in the statement attached.

Statement

	Statewise Machines delivered (Value in Rs. lakhs)	Statewise Defaults (value in Rs. lakhs)
Southern Region:		
Tamil Nadu	927.21	65.31
Andhra Pradesh	365.21	37.79
Kerala	353.82	32.25
Karnataka	635.94	54.08
Pondicherry	18.52	2.72
TOTAL	2,298.70	192.15
Western Region :		
Maharashtra	1,217.72	81.15
Gujarat	756.63	52.19
Madhya Pradesh	245.06	52.42
Goa	55.77	2.56
TOTAL	2,275.18	188.32
Eastern Region :		
West Bengal	609.64	100.10
Bihar	147.81	17.72
Assam	84.17	17.03
Orissa	53.24	13.95
Manipur	3.72	..
Tripura	0.46	..
Meghalaya	0.43	..
Nagaland	3.25	..
TOTAL	902.72	148.80
Northern Region :		
Delhi	577.13	31.96
Uttar Pradesh	864.09	30.53
Punjab	342.62	22.00
Jammu & Kashmir	64.60	11.07
Rajasthan	211.26	6.53
Himachal Pradesh	27.07	1.08
Haryana	363.08	52.43
TOTAL	2,449.87	155.60
GRAND TOTAL	7,926.47	684.87

Demand for Additional Assistance by Orissa to meet Resources gap in 1975-76

7422. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government had asked the Centre for any additional assistance to meet the entire resources gap in the State's annual plan outlay for the next year;

(b) if so, whether the Centre has agreed to the request of the State Governmnt; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) At the time of the finalisation of the State Plan for 1975-76, there was a gap of Rs. 15 96 crores between the approved Plan outlay and the resources as assessed in the discussions with the State Government. It was agreed that during the course of 1975-76 the Central Government would consult the State Government in order to devise ways and means for covering this gap.

Beating of a Harijan Family by Police in Khachraud Town of Ujjain District

7423. SHRI S M SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a news-item has appeared in the Times of India dated the 31st March 1975 to the effect that a police party headed by a sub-Inspector mercilessly beat up a Harijan family including a prominent worker of Harijan Sevak Sangh, his wife, teenaged daughter and son, and later paraded them through the town with policemen shouting slogans against Harijans, in Khachraud town of Ujjain District, on the 29th March, 1975; and

(b) if so, the facts of this atrocious behaviour of the police and the action taken against the culprits and to give necessary relief and protection to the aggrieved Harijan family?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Government have seen a new-item about the alleged incident in the Times of India dated the 31st March, 1975.

(b) Facts are being ascertained from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

S.C. & S.T. in Jessop and Co., Calcutta

7424. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) total strength of employees, Grade-wise, Category-wise and Class-wise, in the Jessop and Co., Calcutta, during 1972, 1973 and 1974, respectively;

(b) number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each Grade, Category and Class; and

(c) number of promotions made in each Category and Grade during 1972, 1973 and 1974, respectively, and number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes promoted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b) During 1974, Jessop & Co. had 10,982 employees. These included Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, comprised as follows:—

(i) Class I . . .	2
(ii) Class II . . .	10
(iii) Class III . . .	15
(iv) Class IV . . .	800
(v) Sweepers . . .	118
	945

(c) In 1974, 150 Class IV employees were poromoted from Semi-skilled to skilled category and these included 15 Scheduled Castes.

Action taken on Resolutions regarding Service Safe-guards for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

7425. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms have received copies of Resolutions regarding service safe guards for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, passed in their Conference held at Durgapur on 27th and 28th April, 1974, by tho All India Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Government Employees Co-ordination Council, Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the main points made out in these resolutions and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI O. M. MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main points in the Resolutions, and the action taken/remarks thereon, are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT 9511/75.*]

Setting up of Units for manufacture of Leather Products by Monopoly houses

7426. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been approached by large numbr of monopoly and big business houses with proposals to set up units for the manufacture of finished leather and leather products;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) number of big business houses which have applied for setting up such units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c) M/s. Murugappa & Sons, Madras submitted and application in June, 1974, for grant of licence for setting up a new undertaking in the State of Tamil Nadu for the manufacture of leather watch straps, synthetic watch straps and finished leather goods. The application was subsequently withdrawn by the firm.

Assistant Engineers in Calcutta Telephones

7427. SHRI B. K. DASCHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of persons continuously working as Assistant Engineers in the Calcutta Telephones and posted at Calcutta since 1966, 1967, 1968 separately; and

(b) the principles governing their transfer and whether these are being followed in each case?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) The names of Assistant Engineers posted and working in the Calcutta Telephones since 1966, 1967 and 1968 are given below:—

1966

S/Shri

N. R. Mukherjee.

S. K. Moitra.

Sunit Kr. Banerjee.

D. D. Banerjee.

S. S. Mukherjee.

S. B. Mitra.

B. C. Mukherjee

Mimalendu Mukherjee.

S. S. Mondal.

I. B. Roy.

H. D. Saha.

1967

S. P. Chakraborty.

B. L. Ganguly.

S/Shri

J. C. Biswas.

P. K. Ghosh.

S. N. Moitra.

M. M. Dey.

T. P. Dutta Sarma.

1968

P. Srinivasamurty.

J. Majumder.

Moni Mohan Mondal.

A. P. Kuchlyan.

S. C. Sengupta.

A. Bhattacharjee

S. P. Banerjee.

H. M. Shetty.

A. K. Paul.

N. N. Biswas.

(b) Transfers are ordered as per needs of service and on administrative grounds.

Circulation of Marathi Daily "Tarun Bharat"

7428. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the circulation of Marathi daily "Tarun Bharat" published from Belgaum has been checked;

(b) whether the circulation claimed by the newspaper has been confirmed; and

(c) if so, when the full and regular newsprint quota will be made available to the newspaper?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes. Sir. The circulation assessed by Registrar of Newspapers has been accepted by the Newspaper.

(c) Newsprint quota on the basis of assessment is being worked out and the balance due is being made available.

Foreign Capitalists Thwarting Country's Economy

7429. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the resolution of the Congress Working Committee, which has blaimed "foreign capitalist powers for creating instability in the country and thwarting the country's economic programmes";

(b) if so, which are the powers and forces that are responsible in this regard; and

(c) what steps are taken to prevent their activities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c) Government have seen press reports regarding a recent resolution of the Congress Working Commitee which refers to internal and external threats to the nation and the intensification of political violence in the country.

Utmost vigilance is constantly maintained, keeping in view our national interests and security needs.

S.C. and S.T. Temporary Employees in the Ministry of Home Affairs

7430. SHRI SHAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe temporary employees in Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV posts in the Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices, as on the 30th June, 1974;

(b) the number amongst these who had completed three years service on that date; and

(c) the reasons for not declaring those mentioned in (b) above as permanent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Temporary S.C. & S.T. Employees in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and its Attached and Subordinate Offices

7431. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe temporary employees in Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV posts in his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices, as on the 30th June, 1974;

(b) the number amongst these who had completed three years service on that date; and

(c) the reasons for not declaring those mentioned in (b) above as permanent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Temporary Employees in the Ministry of Communications

7432. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe temporary employees in Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV post in his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices, as on the 30th June, 1974;

(b) the number amongst them who had completed three years service on that date; and

(c) the reasons for not declaring those mentioned in (b) above as permanent?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

SC and ST employees in Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies

7433. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe temporary employees in Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV posts in his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices, as on the 30th June, 1974;

(b) number amongst those who had completed three years service on that date; and

(c) reasons for not declaring those mentioned in (b) above as permanent?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid down on the table of the House.

Value of Agricultural and Industrial Production in States

7434. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the value of agricultural and industrial production in each State during each of the last three years; and

(b) the targets fixed for the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Two statements indicating the Statewise gross value of the output from Agriculture and Statewise value of output from organised industries at current prices are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT 9512/75.*]

(b) The Fifth Plan is yet to be finalised.

Kalinadi Hydroelectric Project

7435. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the former Planning Minister Shri D. P. Dhar had promised that the Union Government would take care of Karnataka's Kalinadi Hydro-electric Project;

(b) whether the Project is steeped in uncertainties because of lack of finance and the State Government has been unable to find the resources; and

(c) whether the Union Government would assist the State Government with adequate finance so as to complete the project within schedule?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) The Kalinadi Hydro-electric Project is included in the State Plan of Karnataka and funds for its execution have to be found from within the State Plan. No assurance has been given to Karnataka that the Union Government would finance this project outside the State Plan. The recommendation of the State Government regarding the amount to be allocated to the Kalinadi project during the current year has been accepted, and provision made accordingly in the State Plan.

Elections in Gujarat

7436. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is an insistent demand from inside and outside the state of Gujarat to revoke Presidential Rule and hold Assembly elections in Gujarat immediately;

(b) whether an All India political party has decided to launch a civil disobedience movement against extension of President's Rule in that State; and

(c) in view of the above, would the Government announce the date for Gujarat poll immediately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c) Government have announced that elections to the Gujarat Legislative Assembly would be held before the onset of monsoon. The Election Commission has since indicated the dates of poll as the 8th and 11th of June, 1975.

S.T.D. between Delhi and other Cities

7437. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of S.T.D services introduced between Delhi and other important cities/towns during the financial year 1974-75, along with their code numbers;

(b) the particulars of S.T.D. services likely to be introduced between Delhi and other cities/towns in the country during the financial year 1975-76 along with their code number; and

(c) whether a proposal to introduce S.T.D services between Delhi and all other state capitals has been under consideration of the Government for some time past; if so the decision taken so far and when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) The following STD routes from Delhi to other stations were opened during 1974-75.

Route	Code No.	
	From Delhi	From other stations
1. Delhi—Sonepat	9226	911
2. Delhi—Madras	044	011
3. Saharanpur — — Delhi (one way)		911

S.T.D. has also been introduced on an experimental basis during slack hours from Delhi via TAX's at Bombay and Madras to Poona, Surat, Nagpur, Bangalore, Coimbatore and Madurai.

(b) The list of point to point STD routes planned for 75-76 is as under. Dialling codes will be decided at the time of cut-over of the routes.

1. Delhi-Alwar.
2. Delhi-Panipat.
3. Delhi-Karnal.
4. Delhi-Dehra-Dun.
5. Delhi-Bhopal.
6. Chheharta-Delhi.
7. Delhi-Rohtak.
8. Delhi-Saharanpur (one way).
9. Delhi-Calcutta (one way and during concessional period).
10. Delhi-Ernakulam (during concessional period).

(c) A decision has been taken to progressively connect State Capitals to Delhi for direct dialling. So far Ahmedabad (Capital of Gujarat till it was changed to Gandhinagar), Bombay, Chandigarh, Jaipur, Lucknow, Madras, Patna, Simla and Srinagar have been connected to Delhi on S.T.D. The other State Capitals are proposed to be connected on STD to Delhi progressively during 5th and 6th Plan periods.

Waiting List for Telephones in Delhi

7438. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons waiting for telephone in Delhi from various telephone exchanges under different categories, telephone exchange-wise and category-wise; as on 31st March, 1975;

(b) the particular efforts made to ensure that all persons who are registered upto 31st December, 1960 will get the telephone connections as they have already been waiting for more than 15 years; and

(c) the time by which all those persons who have been waiting for a telephone connection for more than 15 years are likely to get a telephone connection?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) A statement showing the required information is attached.

(b) and (c) No applications registered upto 31st December, 1960 in the categories of O.Y.T. and Special are pending in any of the exchanges of the Delhi Telephone System at present. Telephones are provided to applicants in the General Category, *i.e.*, without payment of the Own Your Own Telephone (O. Y. T.) deposit, out of the capacity available, on the basis of the following distribution O.Y.T. 70%, Special Category 15%, General Category 15%. Provision of telephones to applicants under the General Category is thus dependent on the number of telephones provided under the O.Y.T. category. No definite date as to when the General Category applicants could get telephones, could thus be indicated. However, there are only seven exchanges out of the total of twentysix exchanges in the Delhi Telephone system where General Category applications registered upto 31-12-1960 are pending at present.

Statement

Waiting List of Telephone Connections in Delhi as on 31-3-1975 *under Category-wise*

Exchanges	O.Y.T.	General	Special
21 Shahdara	1599	4283	1012
22 Tis Hazari	4833	13104	2556
26 & 27 Delhi Gate	2997	10708	2507
31 Janpath	Nil	..	

Exchanges	O.Y.T.	General	Special
37 Secretariat.	Nil	..	..
38 Rajpath	344	191	60
39 Cantonment	1006	2950	608
40 Connaught Place	1156	668	156
51 Idgah	1639	4025	374
56 &58 Karol Bagh	4217	12,535	3824
62, 61 & 7 Jor Bagh	5148	6994	2773
63 Okhla	1877	1760	644
67 Chanakyapuri	105	939	268
81 Faridabad	Nil	1175	108
85 Ghaziabad	708	1646	625
82 Badarpur	Nil	111	51
83 Bahadurgarh	6	275	106
86 Najafgarh	17	85	14
87 Nangloi	5	123	27
88 Ballabgarh	166	509	170
89 Narela	5	224	71
BDL Badli	77	209	60
	25,935	62,514	16 013

Nangal-Talwara Telephone Line

7439 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhakra Management Board have requested for a straight telephone (trunk) line between Nangal and Talwara, via Una and Anb in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the line has been sanctioned;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(d) the likely date by which it will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) to (d) The Bhakra Management Board have requested for a direct speech trunk circuit between Nangal and Talwara Provision of this line will involve re-construction of certain Section of the alignment The rent and guarantee terms will be intimated to the party after the estimate of the project has been prepared The work of consruction will be taken up after acceptance of the rent and guarantee terms by the party and availability of stores. The work is expected to be completed in about 18 months' time after the acceptance of rent and guarantee.

Funds for Development of Tribal people in 1975-76

7440. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts earmarked for the all-round development of the tribal people throughout the country Sate-wise, for the year 1975-76;

(b) the break up of the amount spent thereon in West Bengal during the year 1974-75; and

(c) whether the amount allotted was fully utilized; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Following outlays have been earmarked for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the country:—

(Rs. in Crores)

Centrally Sponsored Programme	4.00
State Sector Programme . .	15.00
Sub-Plan	20.00
TOTAL .	39.00

The State-wise distribution of the above figures have not so far been finalised.

(b) The anticipated expenditure on the various schemes for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes in West Bengal is as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Centrally Sponsored Programme	23.37
State Sector Programme . .	31.17
Sub-Plan . . .	25.00
TOTAL .	79.54

(c) It is expected that the full amount would have been utilized. The progress reports are expected by the end of June, 1975.

Assistance sought by West Bengal State Electricity Board for Santaldih Thermal Station and Purulia-Howrah Transmission Line

7441. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal State Electricity Board has approached the Centre for grant of Rs. 5 crores to complete the works of 120 MW capacity second power unit of Santaldih Thermal Station and 132 K.A. Purulia-Howrah Transmission line by the end of May;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Funds for the completion of the second unit of the Santaldih thermal power station are being provided in the Annual Plan for 1975-76. This unit is expected to be commissoned by the end of May or early June, 1975. There is no proposal for the construction of the Purulia-Howrah transmission line and such a line is not under construction. However, the Santaldih-Howrah line has been commissioned.

The West Bengal Government has sought additional central assistance in February 1975 for these projects, but due to constraint of resources, additional assistance could not be provided.

Press Conference and Press Trips Organised by P.I.B. Calcutta

7442 SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Press Information Bureau, Calcutta organised press conferences and press trips where the small newspapers, particularly district level newspapers, are not represented;

(b) the number of press conferences and press trips organised by the Press Information Bureau, Calcutta during 1974, date-wise and the names of the papers and periodicals which participated in the press conferences and press trips; and

(c) the action contemplated to involve small and medium papers and periodicals in such form of activity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Two statements showing the press conferences organised by Press Information Bureau, Calcutta and the

standard list of invitees are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT 9513/75*]. Information of actual participants at press conferences is not maintained.

Invitations to a press conference are issued to newspapers in and around Calcutta, including the small papers. As press conference is usually arranged at a short notice and in view of the distances involved it is not generally feasible for the representativs of smaller district newspapers to attend these conferences.

No press parties were organised during 1974 by Calcutta Office.

Industrial Development in States

7443. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received reports that Chief Ministers of some States have expressed dissatisfaction over the industrial development in their States under the Cenrally sponsored schemes; and

(b) if so, the names of such States and Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

C.P.I. Brigade

7444. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a para-military brigade, known as CPI Brigade, is functioning in the country; and

(b) if so, the objectives of the said brigade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The Govesrment have no such information.

(b) Does not arise.

Dissatisfaction among Scientists on Distribution of Royalty

7445. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is dissatisfaction among the Indian scientists in regard to the manner of disribution of royalty among them for specific new inventions; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No complaints regarding dissatisfaction on the present system of distribution of royalty among scientists have been received by the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research or the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Expansion, reconstruction and restructuring programme of Coal Mines during Fifth Plan

7446 SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2192 on the 5th March, 1975 regarding coal production in Fifth Plan and state:

(a) the salient features of the expansion, reconstruction and restructuring programme of coal mines in various parts of the country during Fifth Plan, and

(b) the estimated cost of equipment needed for achieving the production target and its import content, if any?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) The salient features of the expansion, reconstruction and restructuring of coal mines during Fifth Plan are as follows:

(i) The production from existing mines which was about 78 million tonnes in 1973-74 is programmed to be raised to about 115 million tonnes by 1978-79 through full utilisation of capacity and through expansion An additional 20 million tonnes will be obtained from opening and development of new mines.

(ii) Both Coal Mines Authority Ltd. and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. have reorganised the nationalised coal mines by amalgamation of

small units and grouping the mines on a rational basis. As a result, the number of working mines has been reduced from 711 to 297 in Coal Mines Authority Ltd. and from 214 to 86 in Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

(iii) The reconstruction of coal mines in a large way is being proposed in the Jharia coalfield. A draft feasibility report in this regard has been prepared by Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. with the help of Polish experts.

(iv) Project reports and other technical studies for the reorganised and new mines of CMA are being prepared by a specialised organisation set up by the company namely the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute, Ranchi.

(v) Rationalised surface transport arrangements including centralisation of loading to enable rake movement are being made to serve the reorganised mines.

(vi) Equipment is being standardised and progressively manufactured indigenously.

(vii) Advance action for the procurement of plant and equipment has been taken.

(b) The value of equipment required was estimated at Rs. 400 crores in the Draft Fifth Plan. However with the escalation in the cost of machinery after the Draft Fifth Plan was drawn up. the cost is likely to be substantially more. In the normal course, the percentage of imported components in the plant and machinery is likely to be about 15 to 28% for underground mines and 22 to 30% for opencast mines.

Manufacture of Machinery for Coal Mining Industry by M.A.M.C.

7447. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state how the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation is proposed to be involved for manufacture of machinery and equipment for coal mining industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Involvement of MAMC with the Coal Mining Industry has been ensured through close contact which it maintains with CMA and BCCL, who are the main users of the coal mining machinery and equipment. As a result MAMC had orders valuing Rs. 55.73 crores as on 31-3-75 from the Coal Mining Industry.

Recession in Wagon Building Industry

7448. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to unplanned shortfall in orders for railway wagons, the main wagon-builders in West Bengal are threatened with a fresh recession;

(b) the outstanding wagon orders on the books of Braithwaite's Burn & Co., Jessop's Texmaco, and Indian Standard Wagon Co., as on 31st March, 1975; and

(c) the extent to which ancillary engineering units in West Bengal are also likely to be affected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Braithwaites . 3873 Nos.(in terms of 4-wheelers)

Burn & Co. .	2895 Nos.	Do.
Jessops .	795 Nos.	Do.
Texmaco .	3848 Nos.	Do.
I.S.W. . .	2764 Nos.	Do.

(c) Since bought-out components constitute about 40% of the cost of a wagon, any cut-back in producion of wagons is likely to affect the ancillary units producing such components.

Vacant posts in Burn, Braithwaite and Jessop Construction Company Limited

7449. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 513 on the 26th March, 1975 regarding M/s. Braithwaite, Burn and Jessop Construction Company Limited and state:

(a) whether certain top execuive posts in the Burn, Braithwaite and Jessop Construction Company Limited, are lying vacant for a long time;

(b) if so, reasons for not filling them up,

(c) whether any part of the Company's shares are going to be sold to M/s. Richardson and Cruddas Limited; and if so the details thereof; and

(d) expected earnings of the Company from its share of construction work in respect of the second Hooghly bridge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A C GEORGE): (a) and (b) Apart from the post of the Secretary to the Company, there are no vacancies in the top management cadre. Action has been initiated to fill up the vacancy;

(c) The proposal is under consideration.

(d) As certain negotiations are going on now about the revision of the terms and conditions of the contract, it is not possible to quantify the exact extent of the expected earnings.

Grievances and Demands of Garo People

7450. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had promised last year to inquire into the grievances and demands of the Garo people who inhabit 316 villages in the Goalpara and Kamrup Districts of Assam, adjacent to Meghalaya;

(b) whether it is a fact that no inquiry was made and no action taken; if so, reasons for such inaction; and

(c) whether the Garo National Zonal Council of Action has now reiterated its demand for merger of the areas concerned with Meghalaya and has threatened an agitation for the same; and if so, Government's reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) and (b) Inquiries have been made on the subject

(c) A copy of the resolution adopted by the Garo National Zonal Council of Action, Assam, on 15th March 1975 has been received. Government are of the view that there is no jusification for making any changes in the existing boundaries of Assam and Meghalaya. Effective implementation of the safeguards for linguistic minorities would be the more appropriate way of redressing such grievances. The Chief Minister, Assam, had assured that the rights of linguistic minorities of Assam would be fully protected and Central Government remain in touch with the Government of Assam in regard to these matters.

अनधिकृत हथियार और गोलाबारुद के कारखानों में छापे

7451. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जून, 1974 से मार्च, 1975 तक की अवधि में पुलिस द्वारा देश भर में मारे गए छापों से अनधिकृत हथियारों और गोलाबारुद के कितने कारखानों का पता लगाया गया;

(ख) गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की राज्यवार संख्या क्या है; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है या करने का विचार है?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग) अपेक्षित सूचना राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य प्रशासनों से एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन के पटल रख दी जायेगी।

वर्ष 1975-76 में लगाये जाने वाले नये टेलीफोन

7453. **श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1975-76 में कितने नये टेलीफोन लगाने का विचार है।

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा): वर्ष 1975-76 के दौरान लगभग 1,20,000 टेलीफोन लगाने का प्रस्ताव है।

मध्य प्रदेश वस्त्र निगम के अधीन कपड़ा मिलों द्वारा माल की खरीद

7454. **श्री हुकुमचन्द कछवाय** : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : मध्य प्रदेश वस्त्र निगम के (1) हीरा मिल, उज्जैन (2) स्वदेश मिल, इन्दौर, (3) इन्दौर यूनाइटेड मालवा मिल, इन्दौर, (4) कल्याण मिल, इन्दौर, (5) बी० एन० सी० मिल, राजनन्दगाव तथा न्यू भोपाल, टैक्सटाइल मिल, भोपाल द्वारा वर्ष 1972, 1973 और 1974 में और मार्च, 1975 तक काटन केमिकल तथा मशीनों मे लगाने वाले पुर्जे और अन्य सामान किन-किन फर्मों में कितने-कितने मूल्य पर कब-कब खरीदा गया?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : अपेक्षित जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

देश भर के विद्युत कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल

7455. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इन्दौर के एक दैनिक 'नई दुनिया' में 11 मार्च, 1975 को प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमे देश भर के 6 लाख विद्युत कर्मचारियों की राष्ट्रव्यापी हड़ताल का संकेत दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारें मे सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध मे क्या कदम उठाये गये है?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत) : (क) और (ख) सरकार ने प्रैस-रिपोर्ट देखी है। सरकार को बिजली कर्मचारियों की देशव्यापी हड़ताल के ऐसे किसी निर्णय के संबंध में कोई जानकारी नही है।

दिल्ली में जामा मस्जीद क्षेत्र में रह रहे बर्मा के शरणार्थी

7456. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बर्मा मे 250 शरणार्थियों ने भारत मे प्रवेश किया है;

(ख) क्या वे इस समय दिल्ली के जामा मस्जिद क्षेत्र मे रह रहे है; और

(ग) क्या इनके पास मे बर्मा की नागरिकता के कार्ड प्राप्त हुये है?

गृह मंत्रीलय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग) मुसलमानों के लगभग 39 परिवार जिनमे महिलाएं तथा बच्चो समेत 262 व्यक्ति थे जो बताया जाता है बंगला देश होते हुए बर्मा से आये है, लगभग 14-3-1975 से जामा मस्जिद क्षेत्र मे ठहरे हुए थे। उन मे से कुछ के पास पहिचान पत्र थे जो उनके कहने के अनुसार बर्मा सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए थे। बताया जाता है कि उनमें से अधिकाश शरणार्थी अब दिल्ली से चले गये हैं।

Sanction of Hydro-Electric Projects in Karnataka during Fourth Plan

7457. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of schemes regarding hydro-electric projects, in the Central sector, sanctioned for Karnataka during the Fourth Plan period, District-wise ;

(b) the amount sanctioned and spent so far, Project-wise .

(c) the projects which could not be completed within the time schedule with reasons therefor ; and

(d) the measures being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No hydro electric project was sanctioned in the Central Sector for Karnataka during the Fourth Plan period.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Public Sector Enterprises under the Ministry

7458. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and other particulars of public Sector enterprises at present looked after by his Ministry and the amount of investment in each;

(b) the percentage this investment represents out of the total stock of capital in the organised sector of the Indian economy ; and

(c) how much additional investment has been provided for during the Fifth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA) : (a) and (b) There are two public sector enterprises under the Ministry of Communications, namely, Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., (ITI), Bangalore, and Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd. (HTL), Madras. ITI is multi-unit undertaking, manufacturing a wide range of telecommunication equipment, with factories located at Bangalore, Naini (UP) and Srinagar. Two new factories are under construction at Rae Bareli, UP, and Palghat, Kerala. HTL is a single-unit undertaking manufacturing teleprinters, ancillary equipment and electric typewriters.

Government's investment in the equity capital of the two undertakings is indicated below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Total paid-up capital	Central Govt. share-holdings	State Govt's share-holdings	Foreign shareholdings
ITI	500	388	31	81
HTL	123	123	..	..

As will be seen, the total investment in ITI and HTL is of the order of Rs. 6.23 crores which is obviously a very small percentage of the total investment in the organised sector in the Indian economy.

(c) So far no provision has been made for further investment in the equity capital of these undertakings during the Fifth Plan. It has, however, been decided to purchase the shares held by foreign Companies in I.T.I.

Public Sector Enterprises being looked after by Department of Science and Technology

7459. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of Public Sector enterprises being looked after at present by the Department of Science and Technology and the amount of investment in each.

(b) how much percentage does this investment represent out of the total stock of capital in the organised sector of the Indian economy; and

(c) the additional investment that has been provided for during the Fifth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Department of Science and Technology has two Public Sector-enterprises under its control details of which are given below :—

Name of the Undertaking	Amount Paid up Share Capital
National Research Development Corporation of India Ltd. (NRDC)	Rs. 47 lakhs
Central Electronics Limited, New Delhi (CEL)	Rs. 50 lakhs.

(b) 0.00014% (by way of paid up share capital)

(c) NRDC . . . . . Rs. 9.75 crores (share capital, loans)

CEL . . . . . Rs. 3.75 crores (share capital, loans)

Additional Funds sought for implementation of Kalandi Stage-I Project by Karnataka

7460. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the actual amount of additional funds sought by Government of Karnataka for implementing the Kalandi stage-I project;

(b) how much amount has been made available so far out of the agreed sum of Rs. 5 crores by the life Insurance Corporation to the Mysore Power Corporation;

(c) whether there is any delay in making the funds available in time to Mysore Power Corporation for implementing the project;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (e) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Smashing of Headquarters of 10th Battalion of Naga Underground Army in Chawainu village in Manipur North District

7461. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 22nd March, 1975, the security forces recovered a foerign made machine gun, a rocket-launcher, mortar mines and hand grenades after smashing the headquarters of the 10th battalion of the Naga underground army in Chawainu village in Manipur North district;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some important documents and other materials have also been seized; and

(c) if so, the details of the seized articles and their make?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (c) While carrying out a raid in the Chawainu area in North District of Manipur State, the Security Forces have recovered the following arms and ammunitions from the so called 10th Battalion of Naga Army :

(i) MMG . . .	1
(ii) 2 inch mortar . .	1
(iii) 7.62 mm SL Rifle .	1
(iv) 2 inch mortar bombs.	6
(v) Hand grenades .	2
(vi) Plastic mine . .	1
(vii) MMG belted rounds .	50
(viii) MMG loose rounds .	431
(ix) 9 mm rounds . .	193
(x) 7.62 SL Rifle rounds	18
(xi) Some documents which are under study.	

The make of the MMG at S. No. 1 above is Madson and it is of World War II vintage. The remaining arms and ammunitions are of indigenous make.

The Security Forces have also recovered a number of documents in the above raid, which are under examination.

Procedures regarding Audit of Coal Mines under N.C.D.C. and C.M.A.

7462. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state what are the procedures of allotment of audit of coal mines under the National Coal Development Corpoartion and the Coal Mines Authority ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : Auditors for auditing the accounts of the National Coal Development Corporation and the Coal Mines Authority are appointed by the Company Law Board on the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India as provided under the Companies Act.

Use of Spinach for conversion of Sun Rays into Commercial Electricity

7463. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether our solar scientists are aware that Japanese researches have claimed last October that they have found a way of using spinach to convert the sun rays into commercial electricity ;

(b) whether Research Institute of the Ministry of Trade and Industry of Japan believes that the technique is cheaper than rising existing silican solar batteries ; and

(c) if so, what is the thinking of the solar scientists of our country ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Energy has no such information.

(c) Does not arise.

Jaipur Udyog Ltd.

7465. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether under provisions of 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, Government are considering action against the management of Jaipur Udyog Ltd. belonging to the Alok Udyog group as the financial position of the factory is not normal ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sale of Cement by Private Cement Factories

7466 SHRI M. C DAGA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the private cement factories are free to sell their cement in the open market; and

(b) if so, the percentage of their cement production which they can so sell and at what rate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B P MAURYA) : (a) and (b) Price and distribution of cement is controlled in terms of the Cement Control Order, 1967 and the various statutory orders issued by State Governments to regulate the retail distribution. While a uniform f.o.r. destination price is fixed by the Central Government, the wholesale and retail prices of cement are fixed by the State Governments under clause 10 of the Cement Control Order, 1967. The entire quantity of cement produced in the country (except certain special varieties) comes under the purview of such distribution/price controls.

Abduction of Girls from Coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh and their selling in Bombay

7467. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether girls are being sold to Brothel Houses at Bombay after their abduction from the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) During last 4 years, 3 such cases have come to the notice of Maharashtra Police and appropriate legal action was taken in each case.

(b) Both Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra Police are exercising necessary vigilance.

Mukherjee Commission Report on Cooch-Behar Firing

7468. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether as reported in Hindustan Standard, Calcutta dated the 4th March, 1975 the Mukherjee Commission in its report on the Cooch-Behar firing submitted to the West Bengal Government has sharply criticised the role of the C.R.P. which, according to the Commission, behaved most irrationally and became the main cause of the unhappy incident which took place on the 27th August, 1974 at Cooch-Behar town;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ;

(c) the action, proposed to be taken against C.R.P. personnel on the basis of Commission's findings ; and

(d) whether the report will be circulated to the Members of Parliament ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H MOHSIN) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal who appointed this Commission and will be laid on the Table of the House on its receipt.

हैवी इन्जीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन के पास आर्डर

7469. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन में किस-किस तरह की मशीनरी बन

रही है और इस समय कारपोरेशन के पासदेश के अन्दर और विदेशों को सप्लाई करने के लिये कितने मूल्य के आर्डर है?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : भारी इंजीनियरी निगम द्वारा निम्नलिखित किस्म की मशीनों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है —

इस्पात सयत्र उपकरण जिनमे घमन भट्टियां सम्मिलित है इस्पात सयत्रो के लिए रोलिंग स्टाक, स्लेग लेडर कारे, क्रशर्स, भारी क्रेनो, एक्सकेवेटर्स, ड्रिलिंग रिग, सीमेंट सयत्र उपकरण, भारी मशीनी औजार जिनमे सेंट्रल लेथ सम्मिलित है, रेडियम ड्रिलिंग मशीने, होरिजेंटल बोरिंग मशीनें आदि।

दिनाक 1-4-1975 तक देश मे 272 करोड रु० मूल्य के उपकरण सप्लाई करने और विदेशों को 0 74 लाख रु० मूल्य के उपकरण सप्लाई करने के क्रयादेश थे।

मान्यताप्राप्त समाचार एजेंसियां और उन्हें दी गई सुविधाएं

7470. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) देश मे इस समय मान्यता प्राप्त समाचार एजेंसिया कौन कौन सी है तथा सरकार की ओर से उन्हें क्या-क्या सुविधाएं दी जाती है,

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इन समाचार एजेन्सियों के लिये किसी एक किस्म के ढांचे की व्यवस्था करने का है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसकी रुपरेखा क्या है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) सरकार के पास समाचार एजेन्सियों को मान्यता देने की कोई पद्धति नहीं है। कतिपय शर्तों के अन्तर्गत समाचार एजेन्सियों तथा समाचार पत्रों संवाददाताओं की सरकार द्वारा प्रत्यायित किया जाता है, प्रत्यायित सवाददाताओं को आसानी से समाचार प्राप्त करने तथा उनको तुरन्त भेजने की सुविधायें दी जाती हैं।

(ख) और (ग) ये गैर-सरकारी स्वामित्व वाले सस्थान है तथा सभी समाचार एजेंसियो के लिए एक जैसा ढाचा बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नही है।

Production of Industrial Goods in Haryana

7471 **SHRI RAM PRAKASH** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the facts regarding the loss in production of industrial goods in Haryana owing to strikes and lock-outs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B P MAURYA) According to information available with DGTD, one unit manufacturing bicycle rims was reported to have closed due to labour strike during 1974 The loss of production in this unit is estimated at Rs 33,000/- only during the period of its closure No other repotrs of strikes or lock-outs have been received

Cell for Study of Ancient Space Technology

7472 **SHRI BIRINDER SINGH RAO** Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state whether Government have set up any cell for the study of space technology of ancient India?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): No, Sir.

Recession in Industrial Production

7473. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a stagnation in industrial production in the country which has been resulted in recession; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B P MAURYA) : (a) and (b) Although the general index of industrial production is not available for the year 1974-75 as a whole, partial data for a large number of individual industries show that the growth rate of industrial production in 1974-75 is, in fact, likely to be higher than the previous year Thus, these data do not show that there is a stagnation in industrial production which has resulted in recession The Government is keeping the industrial situation under close watch and would take such steps as may be necesary in order to further accelerate the growth of industrial production

Geological Results of Atomic Test

7474 SHRI BANAMALI BABU Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) the main geological features known as a result of the Pokhran atomic experiment;

(b) whether such tests will also be undertaken at different parts in the country to know the geological features of those places; and

(c) if so, the outlines of the future programme ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The requisite information has been given in the monograph placed in the Parliament Library.

(b) and (c) The question would be considered when the need for such tests is established and the studies under way are completed

Price of Controlled Cloth

7475 SHRI RAM HEDAOO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3965 on the 19th March, 1975 regarding Textile Retail Depots to Schedule Castes/Schedule Tribes and state :

(a) whether the prices of different varieties of controlled cloth manufactured by Government managed textile mills to be sold by these centres will be uniformly maintained or will it vary from place to place in view of varying transport charges; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) (a) Controlled cloth is sold at prices fixed by the Textile Commissioner These prices are on a uniform basis and do not vary according to transport charges

(b) Does not arise

Country-made Pistols recovered in Broach District in Gujarat

7476 SHRI R S PANDEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of country-made pistols were recovered from the persons in various parts of Broach district in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested and the step proposed to curb such activities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the latest report, 17 persons have so far been arrested. The Home Ministry is seized of the problem and has suggested from time to time to the State Governments various measures to prevent illicit manufacture of arms

Memorandum from West Bengal Cotton Textile Workers Federation

7477 SHRI S N SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether West Bengal Cotton Textile Workers Federation has submitted a memorandum to the Minister of State in his Ministry;

(b) if so, the facts of the memorandum and the action taken ,

(c) whether any enquiry has been made to the administration of the textile mills of West Bengal under the national textile corporation, and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B P MAURYA) (a) and (b) No Sir However, representatives of the Federation had, in an interview with the Minister of State, drawn attention to certain irregularities committed by the management of the nationalised textile mills in West Bengal It was suggested to them that specific cases should be brought to Government's notice so that corrective action can be instituted.

(c) and (d) The nationalised textile undertakings situated in West Bengal have been transferred to the Subsidiary Corporation of National Textile Corporation on 13th March, 1975. Appropriate steps are being taken to improve the performance of these mills No enquiry into their affairs is called for at this stage.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

WHITE PAPER ON PHULPUR FERTILIZER PROJECT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C GEORGE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of White Paper (Hindi and English versions) on Phulpur Fertiliser Project. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—9495/75*]

STATEMENT GIVING REASONS FOR DELAY IN LAYING REPORTS OF JAIPUR AND SAMBHAR SALTS LTD.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P MAURYA). I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for delay in laying the *Annual Reports of (1) Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur and (2) Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year ended 30th September, 1973 [*Placed in Library See No LT—9496/75*]

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No G S R 437 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 1975, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 [*Placed in Library. See No LI—9498/75*]

HALF-YEARLY REPORT OF COIR BOARD AND WORKING OF COIR INDUSTRY ACT, 1953

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P SHARMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Half-yearly Report (Hindi and English versions) on the activities of the Coir Board and the

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*The Annual Reports were laid on the Table on the 26th March, 1975.

working of the Coir Industry Act, 1953 for the period from 1st April, 1973 to 30th September, 1973, under sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—9497/75.*]

BOMBAY MOTOR VEHICLES TAX (GUJARAT AMENDMENT RULES, 1974 AND ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF COCHIN PORT TRUST FOR 1971-72

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): I beg to lay on the Table:

(i) A copy of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax (Gujarat Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.H./G/74/188/MTA-1271-3236 1-E in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 23rd August 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1958, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat.

(ii) A satement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT—9499/75.*]

(iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Cochin Port Trust, for the year 1971-72 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—9500/75.*]

ORDER UNDER DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ACT, 1957

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Order (Hindi and English versions published in Notification No. U-13021/17/75-DELHI in Delhi Gazette dated the 15th April, 1975 making certain amendment to Order No. U-13021/17/75-Delhi (i) Dated the 24th March, 1975, under sub-section (3) of section 490 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—9501/75.*]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN COPPER LTD., CALCUTTA FOR 1973-74 AND MINERAL CONCESSION (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1975

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Copper Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1973-74.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Copper Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT—9502/75.*]

(2) A copy of the Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G.S.R. 396 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 1975 under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 [*Placed in Library See No. LT—9503/75.*]

GUJARAT GOVERNMENT ORDERS UNDER GUJARAT VACANT LANDS IN URBAN AREAS (PROHIBITION OF ALIENATION) ACT, 1972

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(a) A copy each of the following Gujarat Government Orders under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Gujarat

Vacant Lands in Urban Areas (Prohibition of Alienation) Act, 1972, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974, issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat :—

(1) Order No. VCT—2373/123875-V dated 14-3-75 in the case of Shri Parsottam Haribhai Zaveri of Veraval, Taluka Veraval in the District of Surat.

(2) Order No. VCT—3074/83155-V dated 14-3-75 in the case of Shri Gemalsinh Mohansinh of Vadod, Taluka Chauryashi in the District of Surat.

(3) Order No. VCT -3074/93085-V dated 18-3-75 in the case of Shri Viramsinh Mohansinh Solanki of Surat

(4) Order No VCT -2075/9005-V dated 20-3-75 in the case of Puspak Cooperative Housing Society, Navasari

(5) Order No VCT—1473/89023-V dated 20-3-75 in the case of Gold Coin Cooperative Housing Society Ltd, Ahmedabad

(6) Order No VCT -1474/113311-V dated 20-3-75 in the case of Shri Somabhai Harjibhai Patel of Ganipur, Taluka Dascroi in the District of Ahmedabad.

(7) Order No. VCT—1474/51625-V dated 20-3-75 in the case of Naroda Ganesh Cooperative Housing Society Limited, Ahmedabad

(8) Order No VCT/2772/M/22889-V dated 21-3-75 in the case of Proposed Fakhari Cooperative Housing Society Limited, Dahod, District Panchmahals.

(9) Order No VCT—1875/17188-V dated 21-3-75 in the case of Rupal Cooperative Housing Society Limited, Bhavnagar.

(10) Order No. VCT—3074/93663-V dated 21-3-75 in the case of Shri Haribhai Govindbhai Harijan of Antoroli, Taluka Palsana in the District of Surat.

(11) Order No. VCT—1474/12735-V dated 21-3-75 in the case of Shri Rajnikant Ramanlal Shah and others of Ahmedabad.

(12) Order No. VCT—1574/75830-V dated 25-3-75 in the case of Shri Jainagnath Cooperative Housing Society (Proposed), Amreli.

(13) Order No. VCT—2374/139437-V dated 25-3-75 in the case of Paradise Cooperative Housing Society Limited, Anand.

(14) Order No Land/VCT/WS-1653 dated 21-3-75 in the case of Shri Ajij Onali Lokhandwala, Proprietor of M/s. Sarvodaya Iron Industries, Godhra.

(15) Order No Land/2/C/522 dated 13-3-75 in the case of A. Rajak and Company, Vakhriya Bazar, Veraval District, Junagadh

(16) Order No L.N.D./VCT/SR-46 dated 14-3-75 in the case of Shri Ahmedbhai Haji Ibrahimbhai Khimiwala of Ankleshwar, District, Broach.

(17) Order No. L.N.D./VCT/SR-70/WS dated 14-3-75 in the case of Broach Muslim Patel Educational Welfare Society, Broach

(18) Order No L.N.D./VCT/SR-43 dated 29-3-75 in the case of Shri Mohmad Hasanji Koya of Village Kosamadi, Taluka Ankleshwar in the District of Broach.

(19) Order No. L.N.D./VCT/SR-66 dated 29-3-75 in the case of Shri Ismail Hasanji Mulla of Village Piraman, Taluka Ankleshwar in the District of Broach.

(20) Order No. VCT/SR/141/7(3) dated 14-3-75 in the case of Dhudabhai Valabhai Prajapati of Dholaka, District Ahmedabad

(21) Order No. VCT/SR/214/7(3) dated 21-3-75 in the case of M/s. Patel Govindlal Kokaldas & Company of Manavadar.

(22) Order No. VTC-SR-37 dated 14-3-75 in the case of Shri Chunibhai Shankerbhai Patel of Dabhan Taluka Nadiad in the District of Kaira.

(23) Order No. TNC-VCT-SR dated 29-3-75 in the case of the Chairman of Gana Education Society, Kana Taluka Anand District Kaira.

(24) Order No. TNC-VCT-SR-37 dated 29-3-75 in the case of Shri Ganshyambhai Kuberbhai Patel of Palana Taluka Nadiad District Kaira.

(25) Order No. TNC-VCT-SR-9 dated 29-3-75 in the case of Shri Virajibhai Kanjibhai partner of M/s. Megajibhai & Kanjibhai Patel of Borsad Taluka Borsad in the District of Kaira.

(26) Order No. TNC-VCT-SR-14 dated 29-3-75 in the case of Shri Vithalbhai Maganbhai Patel of Pij Taluka Nadiad in the District of Kaira.

(27) Order No. TNC-VCT-SR-155 dated 29-3-75 in the case of Shri Kalidas Maganbhai Patel of Malai Taluka Thasara in the District of Kaira.

(28) Order No. TNC-VCT-SR-38 dated 29-3-75 in the case of Eimes Elcon (India) Limited, Vallabh Vidyanagar Taluka Anand in the District of Kaira.

(29) Order No TNC--VCT-SR-124 dated 29-3-75 in the case of Shri Gansyambhai Ambalal Patel of Matpur and Prubhulal Gokaldas Patel of Shakkerpur Taluka Cambay in the District of Kaira.

(30) Order No. TNC-VCT-SR dated 29-3-75 in the case of Shri Raojibhai Ashabhai Patel of Dabhan Taluka Nadiad in the District of Kaira.

(31) Order No. VCT-SR-85/74 dated 14-3-75 in the case of Dineshchandra Chhotalal Chahwala & Mahadevrao Bhimrao Nikam, Chief Porumoters, Hariom Industrial Cooperative Services Society, Surat.

(32) Order No. VCT-SR-83/74 dated 14-3-75 in the case of The President Shri Jayantilal G. Vakharia Sheth Dali Chand Virchand Shroff Ashaktashram Hospital, Surat.

(33) Order No. VCT-SR-286/74 dated 25-3-75 in the case of Secretary Baroda Rayon Corporation, Surat.

(34) Order No. VCT-SR-101/74 dated 27-3-75 in the case of Shri Noshin Jamshedji Gheyara and Manek Jamshedji Gheyara of Surat.

(35) Order No. VCT-SR/19/73 dated 26-3-75 in the case of Alembic Glass Industries Limited, Baroda.

(36) Order No. VCT/WS/872/75 dated 15-3-75 in the case of Shri Arjan Lakhmshi Patel partner of M/s. Patel Brothers & Company, Joravarnagar District, Surendranagar.

(37) Order No. VCT/WS/424, dated 15-3-75 in the case of Shri Natubhai A. Mehta partner of Priti Machine Tools Corporation, Surendranagar

(38) Order No. VCT-WS-928 dated 24-3-75 in the case of Shri G. K. Seth, partner of M/s. Indictro Ceremix, Surendranagar.

(b) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing (i) reasons for delay in laying the above Orders and (ii) for not laying the Hindi versions thereof.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT*—9504/75.]

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1974-75 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1975-76 OF EMPLOYEE'S STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Revised Estimates for the year 1974-75 and Budget Estimates for the year 1975-76 (Hindi and English versions) of the Employee's State Insurance Corporation, under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT*—9505/75.]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-FIFTH REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I beg to present the Fifty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH AND HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST REPORT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:

(1) Hundred and forty-ninth Report on Bangladesh Refugees, relating to the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation.

(2) Hundred and fifty-first Report on Action Taken by Government on the recomendations contained in their Hundred and twenty-fifth Report on paragraphs contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1971-72—Union Government (Defence Services).

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SIXTY-SECOND REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI NAVA LKISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): I beg to present the following Report and Minutes of Committee on Public Undertakings:—

(i) Sixty-second Report on the Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd,

(ii) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chatrapur). I beg to present the Twenty-first Report of the Committee on Petitions.

12.04 hrs.

PETITION RE GRIEVANCES OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे कर्मचारियों की पांच शिकायतों के बारे मे श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज तथा अन्य द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित एक याचिका मैं प्रस्तुत करता हूं।

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, we want the Minister to make a statement.

MR SPEAKER: This is means for the Petitions Committee I am sorry Nothing else today Please sit down I would request you to avoid this habit sometimes, once in a way, you may have some exceptions, but you should not get up every day

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) Sir, I wrote to you about the personal explanation on Mr Madhu Limaye's point about the report of the Public Accounts Committee *(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER: Nothing else today.

मुझे तो बड़ी मुश्किल पड़ती है। मुझे तो रूल्स आफ प्रोसीजर के अनुसार चलना पड़ता है। आप बैठ जाय।

श्री मधु लिमये: मैंने जो सवाल उठाया है उस का जवाब तो लेने दीजिए। मुझे कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री की मांगों पर बोलना है। मैं ऊलेन रैप्स के बारे में पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट चाहता हूं। उस के बिना मैं कैसे बोल पाऊंगा?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Kindly permit me tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : I will have to see the position. Nothing else today. There will be these two Constitution Amendment Bills only.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, rise on a point of order. Kindly hear me. I was not informed that my motion under rule 377 has not been taken up. Yesterday, I wanted to raise it.

MR SPEAKER . Only if it is admitted, the Member is informed.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE . Kindly hear me for a minute Nothing is going to be lost within one minute..

MR. SPEAKER · I tell you the same thing everyday at this time and you repeat the same thing.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE · I have received a note from Mr. Patnaik on behalf of the Minister of Energy regarding the power supply to UP.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot circumvent the rule like that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The main point is that factories and mills have been closed in Kanpur: 50,000 workers are on the streets. This is an abnormal situation. Two mills are under the National Textile Corporation.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This comes under the Central Government.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Kindly give the reason why this is refused.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not bound to give the reason. 377 is not a right. I am not here to give the reasons. Why do you ask it every day?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I had given notice of a call attention. It has been refused. I gave notice of a matter under 377; it has been refused. Shall I table an adjournment motion?

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. You will never be satisfied.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE : Kindly allow me. 50,000 textile workers are on the street***

MR. SPEAKER : I am standing. You are not being recorded Why do you repeat this every day? I am not calling you.

The House will now take up consideration and passing of the Constitution (Thirty-eighth Amendment) Bill .

(*Interruptions*)

The way you are talking, Mr. Banerjee, is really deplorable

There may be 101 more important matters.

I have not called him

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Kindly make an observation so that the time of the House is saved.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not to be coerced like this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We are voicing the cause of the weaker section of society.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You can see to what limit the patience of the Chair is exercised, to what limit the patience of the House is exercised.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह पचास हजार वर्कस का सवाल है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए जब तक मैं किसी बात की इजाजत न दूं ऐसे जबर्दस्ती उठाने से नहीं काम चलेगा। यह रीजाना

*** Not Recorded

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

करते हैं। तो यह तो मैं नहीं मानूंगा। कितना भी इम्पार्टेंट हो किसी प्रोसीजर के तहत होना चाहिए। आज जब कि सिर्फ कांस्टीटयूशन अमेंडमेंट बिल आना है यह साथ में कैसे ले आए?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You kindly make an observation.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not bound to make an observation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We request you.

MR. SPEAKER: As an exceptional case, once in a way, I can understand it. But you do it every day. After all, I am not going to be bound by it every day.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Thsi is becoming verv serious. I have received one telegram***.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not calling anybody.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am sitting down today because I do not want the impression to be created that I am obstructing this Constitution (Amendment) Bill. But I will raised it again on the 25th.

MR. SPEAKER: That was the first observation I made that I am not allowing it today because the Constitution (Amendment) Bill is there and you did not understand it. Tomorrow is a holiday and certainly day after tomorrow he will be given that opportunity.

CONSTITUTION (THIRTY-EIGHTH AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up consideration and passing of the Constitution (Thirty-eighty Amenment) Bill. As this is a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, special majority will be required for adoption of the motions for consideration, clauses and the passing of the Bill.

I suggest that the first division for the motion for consideration of the Bill may be held at 3.30 P.M. today. Thereafter the clauses may be considered and disposed of by division. At the end, division for the motion for passing of the Bill may be held at 4 P.M.

After the disposal of this Bill, the Constitution (Thirty-seventh Amendment) Bill will be taken up. Motions for consideration, clauses 2 and 3 and the passing of that Bill will also require special majority for adoption.

The first division in respect of that Bill may be held at 5.30 P.M. and after the adoption of clauses, the division for the motion for passing of the Bill may be held at 6 P.M.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Sir, I beg to move*:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

The Bill comprises of the insertion of the entry "Sikkim" in the First Schedule to the Constitution under the heading "I. THE STATES" and also the insertion of a new artcle 371F incorporating special provisions with respect to the State of Sikkim. The Bill also provides for certain consequential amendments to the Constitution.

I think it will be very appropriate at this stage, even at the risk of repeating whatever I have said before in the form of a statement, to give certain historical background of the political developments todate.

In the days prior to independence, Sikkim was one of the many Indian princely States which constituted British India. The Maharaja of Sikkim was a member of the Chamber of Princes since its very inception in 1921, and enjoyed a gun salute of 15.

***Not recorded.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

The political leaders of Sikkim, witnessing the emergence of democracy in the rest of India in 1947, agitated for accession to India and the establishment of an elected responsible government. Arrangements were arrived at, which were not basically dissimilar to those applied to the other Indian States, in the sense that the Government of India had exclusive responsibilities for defence, external relations and communications, as also ultimate responsibility for the maintenance of law and order, good government and efficient administration and for the development of self-governing institutions in Sikkim. The institution of the Maharaja was retained in the hope that the peoples' aspirations for fully responsible government and closer links with India would be fulfilled with the passage of years.

Our hopes that through these arrangements the people of Sikkim would progressively be able to satisfy their aspirations for democratic and responsible government and that there would be orderly socio-economic growth in Sikkim, were believed by the actual course of events. In retrograde fashion, the distance between the ruler and the Sikkimese people progressively became wider. The frustration and the resentment of the people against an autocratic and corrupt system brought matters to a head in April 1973 when, following charges of widespread malpractices, manipulation and nepotism in the elections which had been held three months earlier, a massive popular agitation erupted. A strong articulate demand for sweeping constitutional changes was put forward. In the face of this widespread popular agitation, law and order broke down completely and both the ruler and the people appealed to the Government of India for assistance and intervention.

The House is aware of the history of developments in Sikkim since 1973—the elections held in Sikkim in which the ruling Sikkim Congress won 31 of the 32 seats, the Government of Sikkim Act, 1974, providing a constitutional framework for Sikkim and the request of the Sikkim Assembly for full participation in the political and economic institutions of India, which led to the Parliament passing the Constitution (Thirty-fifth Amendment) Act, which provided for the association of Sikkim with the Union of India and enabled it to have representation in our Parliament.

While it was our hope that the existing constitutional arrangements would provide a satisfactory working arrangement for progressive responsible government with the Chogyal as constitutional head, the popular government had strong reservations over the Chogyal's willingness to adjust himself to his constitutional role. As early as September 1974, the Chief Minister had publicly indicated that "the Chogyal must go". I fear that India's persistent efforts to reconcile the continuance of the ruler in a constitutional role with the hopes and aspirations of the people proved to be an impossible task.

It is perhaps unnecessary for me to burden the House with a long account of recent developments. Apart from the Chogyal's transparent confrontation with the Council of Ministers in a determined effort to see that the Government should not be permitted to function effectively, intimidation and terrorism were also equally applied. An attempt to assassinate the Chief Minister, which fortunately proved to be abortive, the stabbing of a Sikkim Assembly Member by the Chogyal's Palace Guards, discovery of explosives and weapons, as well as startling evidence of involvement of the Chogyal's Palace Guards and ADCs in a plot to assassinate popular Sikkimese leaders contributed to the heightening of tensions. It was against this background that the Sikkim Assembly met on the 10th April. Observing that the Agreement of the 8th May, 1973, and the Government of Sikkim Act, 1974, had broken down on account of the persistent harmful activities of the Chogyal, the Assembly solemnly declared and resolved:

[Yeshwantrao Chavan]

"The institution of the Chogyal is hereby abolished and Sikkim shall henceforth be a constituent unit of India, enjoying a democratic and fully responsible government."

It was decided to submit the Resolution forthwith to the people for their approval.

Conveying this decision to the Prime Minister, the Chief Minister of Sikkim wrote on the 10th April:

"The survival of democracy in Sikkim is indisputably dependent upon the closest links with India. The Government of India's Commitment to the welfare and progress of the Sikkimese people and to the development of constitutional democracy in Sikkim has provided us with great inspiration. It has generated, in response, an even greater urge amongst the Sikkimese people to complete the work which was left unfinished in 1947, despite the known urges of our people, and to merge in the mainstream of India's political, economic and social life"

The Chief Minister also stressed—I quote:

"We can no longer remain patient in the face of the Chogyal's repeated and persistent manoeuvres against us. Our people are determined that Sikkim immediately be given the full rights and responsibilities which are available to other constituent units of India."

Following their decision, the Government of Sikkim organised a special poll throughout Sikkim on the 14th April. The result was announced on the 15th April. Out of a total electorate of approximately 97,000—59,637 votes were polled in favour and 1,496 votes against the Resolution. The poll was conducted by the Sikkim Government with their existing electoral rules under conditions of scrupulous fairness and was covered by large numbers of journalists and representatives of other publicity media.

The Chief Minister of Sikkim communicated this result to the Government of India on the 15th evening and stated:

"In approving this decision, the Sikkimese people have overwhelmingly made it clear that they can no longer suffer the burden of the institution of the Chogyal and they desire, with immediate effect, that Sikkim henceforth be a constituent unit of India, enjoying a democratic and fully responsible government. Through this poll, which was conducted with scrupulous impartiality under the supervision of Sikkim's election officials and was fully covered by a large number of Press representatives, the Sikkimese people have unitedly endorsed the Assembly Resolution of the 10th April and have confirmed their mandate to the Assembly.

On behalf of the Council of Ministers, I now strongly request the Government of India to make an immediate response and accept this decision, taking, as had been requested in the Assembly Resolution of the 10th April, such measures as may be necessary and appropriate to implement this decision as early as possible."

The entire Council of Ministers of Sikkim accompanied by some senior Sikkimese leaders visited New Delhi on the 16th and 17th April and personally conveyed to the Government of India, Sikkim's strong desire that immediate action be taken to give effect to Sikkim's near-unanimous decision.

The choice for us as far as Sikkim is concerned has always been a clear one. Are we to uphold the narrow, vested interests of the anachronistic system to the breaking point, or are we to respond to the democratic urges of the people and their freely expressed will in favour of fully joining in the mainstream of our national life? We have made every effort to accommodate the interests of the Ruler with the wishes and aspirations of the ruled in Sikkim. The long course of our relations with the Chogyal and with political leaders of Sikkim representing the trodden

masses, bear testimony to our continued efforts to help the different parties in achieving a workable accommodation among themselves.

In the final analysis however, when the constitutional machinery has broken down, when the Constitutional Head is in an irrevocable confrontation with the elected Government, and when events have reached a point of no return, our choice is simple and self-evident. We can do no more than to respond in full measure to the wishes of the people as incorporated in the Sikkim Assembly Resolution of the 10th April, 1975, duly and overwhelmingly approved by the Sikkimese people.

It is these aspirations of the people of Sikkim which are embodied in the Bill which I am submitting to the House for consideration. The people of Sikkim have resolved that :

> "the institution of the Chogyal is hereby abolished and Sikkim shall henceforth be a constituent unit of India enjoying a democratic and fully responsible Government."

These wishes of Sikkim are embodied in the Bill which is now before the House for consideration

I need not go into the details of the Bill because the article which is amended and which is now here in the form of clause 3, whereby we are adding article 371F after article 371E is rather self-evident which, really speaking, makes provision for election of the Member of Lok Sabha and, for the interim period, the application of laws, adaptation of measures, etc. I think, we will discuss them in the course of the debate.

With these words, I commend the Bill for the acceptance of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

Shri Samar Mukherjee.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : Mr. Speaker, sir, within a period of seven months, another Constitution Amendment Bill has come before the House to discuss the situation in Sikkim. Last time, when the Constitution (Thirty-fifth) Amendment Bill came before the House, we opposed that Bill on certain basic grounds. The difference between that time and this time is that the institution of "Chogyl" is going.

Last time, it was our bitterest attack and criticism against the Government of India for helping to preserve that institution. Feudalism is not only outmoded but, particularly, Chogyal who was linked and connected with American interests was trying to use his position for purposes which go against not only the interests of the people of Sikkim but also against the interests of the people of India. Now, you can understand that by the Constitution Amendment adopted last time, it was the Government of India which did not fully give recognition to the desires of the people of Sikkim because the people of Sikkim long before had demanded that Chogyal must go

From the statement made by the hon Minister just now, it is also clear that the Government of India tried its best to make some adjustment between the institution of "Chogyal" as well as the elected Assembly and the Government. This does not show that the Government of India is really interested in recognising the exclusive desire of the people, because the exclusive desire of the people was expressed beyond any doubt that the Chogyal must go. This is not the first time that they are giving this expression. So, by the action of the Government it is clear that they are not very much interested in maintaining and recognising the democratic verdict of the people. Last time, what was our criticism ? It was true that, last time, the power of the Chogyal was cut; he was turned into just a Constitutional head. But that power was not shifted to the hands of the elected body there; instead, one executive officer was placed over the elected assembly and he was

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

given the full authority and he was even authorised to act as the Speaker of the House. This does not show that the Government of India loves democracy very much. The whole Sikkim Act, the whole Agreement was antidemocratic and was dominated by the complete rule of bureaucracy. Our basic opposition is this. We welcome the abolition of the institution of the Chogyal. That is a very good thing that has been done. But we have repeatedly insisted that the relation between Sikkim and India is not a simple thing. By this Amendment of the Constitution you are absorbing Sikkim within India as a part of India. Even during the last Amendment we made the same opposition that, though the term was that Sikkim would be considered as 'Associate' would have the 'associate' status, but virtually becoming a part of India - though, in a formal sense, there was the institution of the Chogyal. Now even that formal aspect is going away and Sikkim is becoming a part of India. This is the basic thing which requires a serious consideration. The Government of India is aware that it has its implications and repercussions not only among the neighbouring States, but it has also its international repercussions.

The Minister has just now narrated the history. What was the history? It was true that Sikkim, before Independence, was considered to be one of the States and Sikkim was a member of the Chamber of Princes. Immediately after Independence, an attempt was made on the part of the Government of India to absorb Sikkim, but at that time it was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who opposed this. This is the fact. "In fact, Chogyal should not have forgotten that, but for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sikkim would have been a part of India immediately after Independence." I am reading from an article written by a famous journalist, Mr. Kuldeep Nair. He has written that Pandit Nehru decided to treat Sikkim on a different plane; on the very paper containing the proposal for integration he wrote that he did not want a small territory to be swarmed—notice the language used 'swarmed'—by a big country and that it was preferable geographically and ethnically to keep Sikkim as a separate entity. These are very serious issues which must be carefully and fully given consideration. Your absorption of Sikkim raises the question whether any smaller State or ethnically a smaller nationality, as a neighbouring State of a big country, has the right of independent existence or not. This is a very basic and fundamental question. From the very start, there was the attempt to absorb or integrate Sikkim within India and because of this consideration, Pandit Nehru opposed this. And hence there was the standstill agreement with Sikkim on the lines India had entered into with Hyderabad and later Sikkim was declared a protectorate. The note which is referred to here contains the opinion given by Mr. B. N. Rau, the then Constitutional Adviser to the Government of India. Mr. Rau said that the word protectorate was a stigma. Nehru overruled him and wrote beneath in that note 'What is in a name?' Their separate identity both ethnically and geographically must be maintained. And this creates confidence among the smaller States that India particularly is not out to grab smaller States and smaller population. Now, herein lies our basic objection. On the one hand we wanted that there should be immediate abolition of the Chogyalism, the rule of autocratic feudal lords and that people should be given full democratic powers to shape their destiny according to their own choice. According to the 1950 agreement, Government of India are given the responsibility in relation to defence, foreign affairs and communications. There is sufficient security for the Government of India to keep Sikkim safe from conspiracies of other anti-Indian and imperialist forces. But we saw that though he was not to be constitutional head, yet, the real power was not changed to the hands of the people. What will be the position now if the Constitution Amendment is accepted? Certainly it will be accepted because of your majority. I am sure you will face no opposition except from our party for getting it passed. But what will happen? I will tell you one instance.

Sikkim had passed an Act called the Land Act in 1917. No outsider is allowed to take land from the local population, Lapchas and Bhatias. But after the passing of this Act that Land Act automatically goes. So the flood-gates are open for big business and trades to purchase their lands there. All the local people will be ousted. They have very good cardamom plantations there. Those also will go out of their hands.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chatrapur) : That is not going. That will remain. We know the implications.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE . Why do you interrupt ? Let me express my fears and apprehensions These are matters of very serious consequence You have to understand it. India is dominated by big business, by monopoly capitalists, hoarders, profiteers. So they want that all land would come under their purview, under their field of exploitation.

So, they are very much interested that Sikkim should be part of India And this constitutional amendment will give them ample scope immediately to purchase lands and to purchase this management of the cardmom plantations and they will turn themselves to be the exploiters there afterwards What would be the feelings of the Sikkimese people ? They will be the victims of the terrible exploitation and they will look to India not as friends but, as exploiters and anti-Indian feelings are bound to rise and that will create further estrangement in the relations between the people of Sikkim and the people of India. Apart from international implications, these implications are of serious consequence and the people of Sikkim will actually become, and they have become, the object of exploitation of the Indian vested interests and big business.

As regards democracy, in the Constitution itself, you have provided special powers to the Governors. For what? For the maintenance of peace. Peace means law and order. Already there are 3½ batallions of C.R.P. And it appeared in the newspapers that a referendum was conducted in the presence of this C.R.P. Battalion (*Interruptions*) You will deny this. I know that. This is the news which appeared in the newspapers. Three and half batallions of C.R.P., over two lakhs of people . . . (*Interruptions*) You do not know about China. So do not talk about China. (*Interruptions*) I know that China is opposed to this type of absorption of Sikkim into India.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : You are reproducing what the Chinese feel about this.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Last time this issue of Tibet was raised. Mr Speaker, Sir, there is no comparison between Tibet and Sikkim Sikkim was bound by an agreement with your Government This shows that Sikkim has seperate identity. You want to change that. And that is why you are bringing this constitutional amendment In the case of Kashmir, you know that there is a special provision in the Constitution whereby you accept their right of a separate Constitution and Kashmir has a separate Constitution and Kashmir has also several land legislations. Under that legislation, the outsiders are forbidden to take possession of the lands. There are certain restrictions. But in the case of Sikkim, there is no such restriction. So, this will open the floodgate for the vested interests to exploit the people of Sikkim. The special powers that are given to the Governor are not given to any other Governer in any of the States in India. The Governor of Sikkim shall have special responsibility for peace. That means, the elected Legislature have no authority even in matters of law and order—internal administration They have no control over the police. Governor functions as the same executive officer simply in another garb. Let me quote the relevant clause. It says :—

"the Governor of Sikkim shall have special responsibility for peace and

(Shri Samar Mukherjee)

for an equitable arrangement for ensuring the social and economic advancement of..."

This is a special responsibility of the Governor. Then what will be the power of the elected Government and the State Legislature. Under that clause, in the discharge of the special responsibility, the Governor of Sikkim shall, subject to such directions as the President may, from time to time, deem fit to issue, act in his discretion. So, where goes the right of the people of Sikkim (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: They will be protected by the President.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: How? The Governor will be directed by the President as the head of the Indian Union.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: By respecting the wishes of the people.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: By the Government of India and not by the people of Sikkim. (*Interruptions*). This shows that it was a planned drive; the institution of Chogyal should have been abolished long before. It is the Government of India which tried to retain that institution. Now, his actions have forced the Government to this position.

It is good in that sense that he is going but the other part that full power in the hands of the people of Sikkim to shape their own destiny according to their own desire that has been denied. Its implication is that all smaller States surrounding India will look at this development with apprehension and internationally the image of India will not increase. The whole thing had been prepared in such a way that it could automatically fit in with the framework of the Indian constitution and the way it has been hurried through shows that the Government of India is aware that in future the people of Sikkim may go against the actions of the Government of India. On 10th April the Assembly adopted the Resolution; on 14th April there was referendum; on 15th April the result was announced and on 16th they rushed through and immediately got the sanction. Within one week the drama was over and within next week the Constitution amendment is over. This shows some motive is in your mind and you want to rush through because some developments may take place which will not be desirable.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: You know the tea days which shook the world.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Those ten days have a long background of several years of struggle and this one week has also a long background that Government of India has been prepared for several years. That is my charge that for many years there have been preparations behind these seven days which shook Sikkim and Sikkim was incorporated in India.

I request the Government of India and all political parties to give serious and sobre thinking to it because it has implications in the life of the smaller implications in the life of the smaller States. They feel serious apprehensions. So, our Party is not prepared to support this amendment but we welcome the abolition of Chogyal and we request that full power be given to the people of Sikkim.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): Sir, I consider this to be a great occasion in the movement for achieving freedom and democracy by the people of Asia. Nearly 50 years ago the momentum started to assert itself against autocracy, imperialism and feudalism. It took considerable time to grow and develop in order to achieve success.

Sir, in India, we ourselves have gone through this process. When India attained Independence, all the neighbouring countries got an inspiration as it were that they should also be free and that they should have their right to govern themselves in the accepted democratic ways. It is this genuine feeling that took hold

of the minds and hearts of the people of Sikkim. People of India or the Government of India have done nothing against them, nor were they interested in this small bit of territory being joined to India. What we are doing today is to welcome the expression of their genuine feelings that they must have freedom, democracy and socialism and they feel that these things can be had, with their full content enjoyed, by becoming a part of India. It is therefore wholly unjustified and uncharitable, I may say, to accuse the Government that they have started this process of absorption. Sir, if India wanted to absorb these countries, adjoining countries, we could have done it long long ago. In fact, I think, the grand father of the present Maharaja of Nepal came with a blank sheet of paper and we could have written anything on it. But, our leaders did not do any such thing. They allowed the identity of Nepal to continue. So was the case with Bhutan under the then existing circumstances. But, here is a case, where, from 1949 onwards, the people of Sikkim have been agitating for the establishment of a democratic system of Government and to end what is called a virtual exploitation and personal autocracy of the Chogyal. They carried on the struggle for 20 long years and the hon. Minister of External Affairs has briefly given the process of obstruction by the Chogyal in the matter of implementation of the ideals of the people.

Sir, India has been so slow. In fact, we have adopted what is called the evolutionary method. First, we recognised Sikkim to be a protectorate and this status continued for such a long time, when the people were ready for moving several steps ahead. We waited for nearly two decades and we did not take any initiative. It is the Chogyal, when he was in difficulties, who requested the Government of India to take over the administration in order to maintain peace, to protect his property and his very life. Therefore, the protectorate status evolved itself, as it were, into a taking over, at the instance of the Chogyal himself. Then Sir, election were held and the nationalist forces gained such a victory that they almost unanimously, except for one vote in the Assembly, asked for what is called an associate status. There were, thus, three stages—protectorate, taking over and then the associate status. We agreed to these proposals. If we were so anxious as to absorb, as my friend says, we would have, instead of giving an associate status, straightway passed the amendment Bill which we are now considering.

It was only when the Chogyal not seeing the writing on the wall, the process of history, began to behave as if he was blind to all reasonableness and trends of the time, that the people of Sikkim had to take this extreme course of advocating the abolition of the office of the Chogyal itself. It was only then that the Ministry moved in the matter and in order to make it clear that there is no compulsion, no force, no other undue influence the chosen leaders of Sikkim hold an opinion poll in which the overwhelming majority of the people agreed to two things, that the office of the Chogyal must be abolished and that Sikkim must become a part of India.

Therefore, any impartial observer will see that this process of relationship between India and Sikkim has been gradual, evolutionary and with the consent of the people step by step. In fact, we in India have been a little behind the steps that the Sikkim leaders wanted us to take. To say that we are absorbing it is to misconstrue words, to use words without understanding their meaning. Here is a perfect instance of the democratic process working itself to make two people who were separate administratively an constitutionally to come together in harmony and with goodwill and understanding. If at all, we have to welcome, and welcome wholeheartedly, such a process and congratulate the people of Sikkim.

I do not want to answer the arguments of the CPI(M). I would only say this much that the expression of their opinion proves that in India freedom of expression is so great that they can afford to talk anything, even if it be anti-national even though it may not be acceptable to 99 odd per cent, even more, of the people. Therefore, I will dismiss the arguments adumbrated by the CPI(M).

[Shri K. Hanumanthaiya]

It may be construed as a certificate and this must be shown even to China to indicate that we tolerate criticism even though it may be the perversest of stands to be taken.

I do not want to comment upon China. It is not good also to do so. It is the declared policy of the Government of India that we want to be on terms of friendship with everybody in the world. To make a point against a man who is dissatisfied, who is disgruntled, is very easy, but to win his heart is very difficult. China is still in the process of formation so far as its outlook towards the world is concerned. It is not yet a completed picture. Let us see how it will go on evolving itself ultimately.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): China or Sikkim?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: China. Once this very China wanted that we should occupy Kashmir straightway, and they would have supported it. They were through and through. They seem to think that a man who is with them can do anything, whether it is right or wrong and a man who is not with them on certain matters cannot do anything, even right. This is the blind policy they are following. This is the result of the isolationist policy they have been following for centuries. Now that they have come into a bigger arena in the UN and are coming into contact with world opinion, I hope one day they will be able to see things in their proper perspective. Let us wait for that day, instead of either condemning or endorsing their opinion.

The people of Sikkim have come into the Indian Union not as our subordinates, not even as our associates, but as our equals.

There is apprehension that the Government may do something against their interests. It is impossible. Their representative will be in Parliament. They will have perfect right to plead with the Government of India and with this House against any policies that are injurious to the interest of the people. Secondly when it is a State within the Indian Union it is as impossible to bamboozle Sikkim as it is impossible to bamboozle the DMK Government in Madras. That is the constitutional position. When they become the masters of the situation, to find ways of making distinction between Sikkim people and the people of India is something that does not stand to reason at any rate; I will not use stronger language.

13 hrs.

So far as the Bill is concerned, it is a very well written one and I wholeheartedly welcome its acceptance by the House. The only point that is made is that special powers had been given to the Governor. It is also not the handiwork of the Government of India or the Minister concerned. The Sikkim Assembly itself has passed a resolution. It requested the Government of India to take steps to ensure the further development of democratic institutions and communal harmony and good administration and rapid economic and social development in Sikkim. It is this very phraseology that has been incorporated as the special responsibility of the Governor. Therefore we have not even changed the phraseology used by the leaders of the Sikkimese people.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: What will the elected Government do?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: My hon. friend knows that if the elected Government in Sikkim does something other than what the people want, it will go home.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: If the Governor does everything, what is the need for this?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: The Governor is not expected to do everything. Even in our Constitution there is a special provision for the Governor to use his discretion. Special powers are vested with the President. He does not use them unless advised by the concerned Ministers. If at any time the Government of India does something

which my hon. friend feels is anti-democratic, he is free to get up and raise a protest. I am sure all of us will be with him. Let us with one voice—I call this almost an auspicious occasion—welcome the people of Sikkim as our partners in the matter of management of this biggest of democracies, the Indian Union.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Mr. Speaker, this is certainly a historic occasion and since the people of Sikkim, inhabitants of that beautiful valley of the river Teesta are going to join the Indian Union and join this family of peoples and nations which goes by the name of the Indian Union, we should also like to extend to them a very warm welcome and our best wishes for their future prosperity and wellbeing.

Having said that, there are certain points which I wish to emphasise. I do not think that anybody in this country is at all confused or worried over the question of the Chogyal. In this House there is unanimity on this question that at least now the Chogyal is being done away with—the institution of Chogyal, not his person. I do not know what is intended to be done to his person . . .

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: His wife will take charge of it . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You may find him a Member of this House one day. Nothing is surprising. There are so many people belonging to his former category who are sitting in this House as our colleagues. You may find Mr. Namgyal as a member representing Sikkim sitting here one of these days. He may come here perhaps as a candidate of Mr. Piloo Mody's party and after some time may cross over to the other side—I do not know; we find such things happening every day.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: There is room always for evolution.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He may begin with this side of the House and end up on the other side. Whatever his future may be, that we shall see, but I do not think anybody has a sort of personal vendetta against him in the sense that we must see that he is physically liquidated or something like that. I hope nothing of that kind takes place. In fact, allegations were being made recently by his supporters here and abroad that he was being kept under house arrest and so on. I do not know exactly what sort of house arrest it was, because he was certainly holding a number of press conferences. But if it means that he was being prevented from physically going outside his palace and wandering about in the streets of Gangtok, I think that is the best thing that was there in his own interest perhaps at this time for his safety and security.

Any way, I would like to supplement briefly some of the things which the Minister said regarding the historical background. Mr. Chavan began the historical background only from that period when Sikkim was being treated on the same basis or practically on the same basis as the other former princely States. But I think it is also necessary briefly to recall that in this northern or north-eastern area of our counry, historically long before independence, when particularly the British imperialists had their own strategic "frontier policy" as they called it, they always tried to lump together three of the Himalayan kingdoms—Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim. That was done for their own strategic motives. They were not able to treat the three exactly the same way, but the basic motive behind their relations with all these three countries was the same. Of course, historically this was not correct, because, Sikkim, it is important to remember, was never in its history an independent State. As long ago as the 13th century, it was settled by migrants coming from outside. They came interestingly enough from Assam. The original people who came and inhabited the territory which came to be known as Sikkim were Lepchas from Assam. Sikkim never had

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any sort of political entity perhaps till the 17th century, when the first ruler of Sikkim, known in the history as a ruler, emerged-King Phuntsog. That was in 1641. Even much later, when the sixth ruler was reigning by the name of Tenzing Namgyal, the Sikkim territory was attacked repeatedly from the west by the Nepalese and from the east by the Bhutanese. In 1817, Britam and Nepal signed the treaty called the Treaty of Titalia which for the first time established a boundary between Nepal and Sikkim. I am trying to say this because I find *defacto* and later *de jure* the status of a protectorate which was given to Sikkim by the then British rulers was actually accepted in the year 1890 by China in the course of the Conventions the Conventions which were signed and exchanged between Britain, India and Tibet. In the body of those 1890 conventions, the Chinese Government of that time recognised this protectorate status which the British had given to Sikkim. It was never recognised as an independent country

Then I think in May, 1946, when we were approaching our own independence, the then Viceroy, Lord Wavell made an announcement to the effect that when Britain ceased to exercise its power of paramountey over the Princely States, these States will have to enter into some sort of federal relationship or into some sort of other political arrangements with the successor Government or Governments which may come in India following the British Sikkim was naturally bound by this declaration since it was already a protectorate Princely State recognised as a protectorate by the British Government. Then, as my hon. friend Shri Samar Mukherjee has mentioned, in February, 1948 the new independent Government of India signed a Standstill Agreement with Sikkim and the effect of this agreement was to freeze all the existing agreements, relations and administrative arrangements as with regard to matters of common concern, pending a new agreement or a new treaty.

I would also like to point out here—this is an important thing for the future, what is over is over now—that when the integration of the Princely State was carried out throughout India under the aegis of Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, that integration was not extended to Sikkim. It could have been done, but it was not done. Who could have stopped it? Nobody was in a position to stop it, but it was not done, that is a matter of fact of history. Whatever the reasons may be, whether it was Pandit Nehru's sensitivity about it—he was a man of great emotional sensitivity, that is a fact, he could respond to the historical, cultural and traditional motivations of people of this type who lived in these mountain kingdoms on the borders—whatever the reason may be, the facts are facts that when the integration of the Princely States was carried out, it was not extended in that form to Sikkim. And on the 20th March, 1950, a new agreement came about in which the protectorate status was conferred on Sikkim. While the Government of India became responsible for External Affairs, Defence and Communications, Sikkim was to enjoy autonomy, subject always to the responsibility of the Government of India to see that good administration and law and order are preserved. It was a protectorate status and I wish to point out that when Premier Chou En-lai came to India, on the 29th April, 1960 here in New Delhi in a public statement he had said:

> "China fully recognise India's special relationship with Sikkim."

So this was the position then, and I also wish to accuse the Government of India of having consistently tried, I do not know why, to strike some kind of balance, some kind of compromise, between the popular aspirations and urges of the people of Sikkim and this autocratic institution of the Chogyal

I have no time to go into all these historical details, but I find that even on 7th December, 1947, the Sikkim State Congress had led a deputation to the then Maharaja of Sikkim, Toshi Namgyal and presented to him a memorandum in which one of the demands was immediate accession to India.

Again in 1957, elections were held in Sikkim and the State Congress there, after the elections, once again passed a resolution demanding Sikkim's accession to India.

So, the demand for the accession to India, as distinct from the demand for self-responsibility within the State, is not a new thing which has cropped up just now in 1973 or 1974, but for some reasons the Government of India has always consistently sought to soft-pedal the people's demand which was coming from Sikkim. And the 1973 agreement, in my opinion, was based basically on this theory of balance. The 1973 agreement saved the Chogyal from being swept away by the tide of popular upsurge and indignation. He would not have been able to survive but for that agreement of 1973.

In 1974 this Associate State was formed by our new Constitutional amendment of last year, but the Chogyal was maintained as the constitutional head. Mr Chavan may say it was because we had a hope and trust that he would play the game and so on, but I see it from the point of view of not being willing to give democracy except in a sort of Homoeopathic doses as far as Sikkim is concerned. They must not be allowed to have too bigs dose of democracy. Always give it to them in little drops of Homoeopathic doses.

Unfortunately of course the logical consequence of this was what we are now facing, that the Chogyal was not prepared to give up his autocratic powers. In order to save himself from the popular upsurge he had no alternative but to agree to the 1973 and 1974 arrangements, but it is obvious that all the time he was harbouring designs as to how he could internationalise this whole problem of Sikkim.

This was the period last year when he sent his brother abroad to go and canvas in the United Nations. This was the time when his wife, the American queen, Gyalmo, left Sikkim taking her children and went back to the United States. At that time nobody knew why she went. Now it seems she was active there doing a great deal of propaganda against what was being depicted to be a sort of destruction of the independent entity of Sikkim.

Even in today's papers I found this news report from London about his son, Prince Wangchuk. He has appealed to the British foreign Secretary, Mr. James Callaghan, to persuade India to conduct a fresh referendum about his country's future. This appeal was conveyed in the form of a letter which was delivered to the Foreign Secretary by the leader of the Liberal Party. Mr. Jeremy Thorpe So, all the British parties, Labour, Conservative and Liberal, are being actively canvassed even now in London. And the newspaper goes on to say that the Prince also urged the Foreign Secretary to support a request by the International League of human Rights for a U.N. investigation into the recent events in Sikkim. The Prince told a press conference that Sikkim would become "unstable and dangerous" if absorbed into India. I do not know what the hint is, may be that there will be some underground movement organised or some sort of trouble will start. I am not worried so much about our neighbours, I am more worried about what is going to be the future of democracy there. Because now that we have taken the whole responsibility of bringing these small people into this family of ours, the main responsibility is ours to see that this flower of democracy, in a country which has no democratic traditions at all, with people who have never known democratic traditions for no fault of theirs for certain historical reasons, is encouraged to grow there.

Anyway, it has become quite clear. I suppose—why suppose—I am told, by the Government that it is because of these active efforts which are going on in various quarters to internationalise the situation that speed is the essence of the situation and that we should move quickly. With that part, I fully agree. There can be no question about it. If a longer period is given, if a longer interval is given, we know from experience that all

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sorts of attempts will be made to interfere from outside. We know that today India is facing all sorts of dangers which are quite patent on her borders We know what the United States Government is trying to do in relation to Pakistan, in relation to the Indian Ocean. We know how the Americans have become ten times more desperate because of the thrashing they are getting in Cambodia and in South Vietnam. Therefore, they are all the more desperate and they are trying to find new bases and new centres of intrigue somewhere in the South-East Asian continent. Therefore, we cannot be complacent about these things. I agree there

Is it not true that India has got very vital defence commitments in Sikkim because of the border, because of the Nathula Pass and all that? We know that. So long as it was possible to reconcile our defence security requirements with the presence of the autocratic ruler, the Chogyal, nobody bothered about the Chogyal. So long as his being there as an autocratic ruler was not in any way interfering with the defence security needs there, we were prepared to tolerate it It cannot be done now. I understand, the situation has come when the Chogyal has started moving in such a way and has launched such a type of international campaign that it is no longer possible to reconcile him and his autocracy with the essential defence requirements of our country. Anybody can understand this Therefore, it is now for the first time that both the Chogyal and he Government of India have to bow before the verdict of the people of Sikkim. I congratulate the people of Sikkim above all because they have been fighting for many years. But they could not get rid of the Chogyal mainly because of the Government of India Now, because the Chogyal and our defence requirements cannot go together, at least the verdict of the people has trimphed and both the Chogyal and the Government of India have to bow before it.

Now, I want to end by saying this. The main thing is, we are on test. You cannot ensure democracy by some constitutional changes on paper. Of course, those things have to be done. Are we to question the fact that elections have been held there? Many things are being written, of course, in various newspapers that the elections were rigged, that elections were not fair and so on and so forth. But the fact remains that elections have been held. The people have participated in the elections and, by an overwhelming majority they have given a verdict. A popular Ministry is there, an elected Ministry is there, and one party called the Sikkim Congress holds the overwhelming majority of the seats, I think, all the seats except one, in the Assembly. They come and say, "We want to join India; don't delay any more; please accept it." They also pass a Resolution there They come to Delhi to lobby with the Government here and so on and so forth. So, the Government in its wisdom has decided that we should go ahead with it and that it is not necessary to delay any more.

The point is that there should be a break with the past. The record of the Indian Government in the past is not a record of encouraging democratic aspirations of the people. I am sorry to say this But it is a fact. The most repugnant thing in this was the institution of the "Executive Officer" in last year's Constitution Amendment. We did not vote against it. I agree. But it is a thing which is very difficult to swallow, that an Executive Officer should be appointed who will virtually be the overlord to whom all the Chief Minister and other Ministers are subservient. They cannot do anything without his approval. He is the Speaker of the Assembly also. He can do everything He is a little Maharaja sent from here . . .

AN HON. MEMBER : A little Chogyal.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He is a little Chogyal sent from Delhi in the person of an ICS or a former ICS officer, Mr. B. B. Lal. I do not want to say anything about Mr. B. B. Lal just now I can say many things about

his record in the past, and all the unsavoury deals in which he was alleged to have been mixed up, with various business firms and so on, foreign oil companies particularly; I do not want to go into all these. (*Interruptions*) But the fact remains that this is not the type of people with whom you can help to integrate the minds and the spirit of this kind of people living in a remote, hilly region, a mountain kingdom, who, historically, traditionally, culturally, linguistically and ethnically, have got an identity of their own. They regard us as foreigners, as the plains people. If you go there, you will understand. You have to be sympathetic. You have to try to understand them. You have to strike some kind of an emotional rapport with them. It cannot be done by picking out some superannuated ICS officer from Delhi and planting him there as an Executive Officer with supreme powers over the Ministry, over the Assembly, over everything. Is this the way to do it? Anyway, that Executive Officer is gone now, thank goodness.

But when you say in your Statement of Objects and Reasons that "it is proposed to include Sikkim as a full-fledged State in the First Schedule to the Constitution", I want to know how this concept that we have of a fullfledged State conforms with the proposed powers that you seek to give to the Governor there. Mr. Hanumanthaiya has argued that, anyhow, under the Constitution the Government has got certain discretionary powers but he cannot exercise them unless he is asked to do so by the Centre and that this is nothing new. If it is nothing new, why should it be put in here in black and white? It is not necessary to put it here if it is not something new. If it is the same old thing that is there already in the Constitution then it is most suspicious that here in this article 371F(g) it should be spelt in such a detail. This is not the way a Governor's powers are defined in any other State. Why is this thing being done now? Why are they being told on the one hand that they are being accepted today as a full-fledged State of the Indian Union and on the other hand the Governor is being given these powers?

> "The Governor of Sikkim shall have special responsibility for peace. . ."

What is the meaning of that?

> ". . . special responsibility for peace and for an equitable arrangement for ensuring the social and economic advancement of different sections of the population of Sikkim."

Any Governor may misuse his powers in such a way as to create a lot of mischief under this thing. There are Bhutias, there are Lepchas, there are the Nepalese, there are the Scheduled Caste people there. Now some more people will go there. It was not so easy to go there before, but now many people will go there from outside, and if this Governor is given special powers, he, in his own judgment, will decide how to ensure that the different sections of the population of Sikkim are best guaranteed their social and economic advancement; he may act in his discretion under this Clause. We are totally opposed to this provision. It is a retrograde provision. Why should it be put here at all? If you have not got the full confidence and the big heart to take these people in as really your equals just like any other State, then say so. Do not go on with 'ifs' and 'buts'; do not go on with the hang-over of the past: 'we will give you something but we will take it away with the other hand: we will give you democracy but take it in doses, wait for the full dose later on. Why should you go on like this? We have nothing to be afraid of, once the Chogyal is gone and it becomes a full-fledged State, the elected government is there; and as far as the border is concerned, we are in a position to defend it; we have all the arrangements there. Then why are you going on like this, unnecessarily giving people a handle to create suspicions against the motives of India?

So, I will say that this mentality of the protectorate, the hang-over of the mentality of the protectorate, will cause

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havoc." Mere paper and Constitutional merger will not do. Emotional merger is the key question in any national mainstream. And I want to say that how we handle Sikkim now will be watched by everybody. I am not concerned so much with what goes on outside our country, but it will be watched in our country too. How we deal with Sikkim will have a profound impact, may be for good or may be for bad, on all those peoples, tribals and hilly people who inhabit the various regions and States, particularly on our North-Eastern border. Nagas are there, Mizos are there, the people of Meghalaya, Arunachal, etc. are there We have so much troubles there But they will also be profoundly impressed one way or the other by what we do in Sikkim I will end by saying this Please do not convert this Chief Executive into a Governor, a sort of diluted form of executive officer. Please take a little more time and think over it and have some imaginative person as the Governor under this new set-up, who will have some sympathetic understanding of the psychology and culture of these people. About economic development and so on it is not necessary for me to dilate at length We will have to give special attention to their problems.

Mr. Samar Mukherjee referred to the Land Act Well, as far as I understand this amendment, in sub-clause (k) of Art 371F, it is mentioned as follows:

> '(k) all laws in force immediately before the appointed day in the territories comprised in the State of Sikkim or any part, thereof shall continue to be in force therein until amended or repealed by a competent Legislature or other competent authority'.

If there is any such Land Act there, this provision may safeguard the interest of the present landowners. That Act will be permitted to be continued until it is decided otherwise. That is how I interpret it. This may be clarified by the hon. Minister.

There are some letters in newspapers; some of the Sikkimese people have also expressed certain doubts which need to be clarified. One is about the question of land and another is about jobs. There is an allegation. I forgot to bring those papers. This appeared in the newspapers some two or three days ago. It has been said that even for menial jobs like sweepers and so on, people have been brought to Gangtok from outside. I do not know whether this is true or not but we must know about these things. Finally I would say that the Sikkim congress, the ruling party in Sikkim, should try to restrain itself from the temptation of trying to muffle the opposition because it is occupying 31 seats out of 32. It is true that among those seats all the communities are represented. 16 seats are held by Bhutias and Lepchas; 12 or 14 by Nepalese and some others. In this nascent or infant stage of democracy it is very necessary that the leaders of the Sikkim congress should behave with restraint and not try to fall a prey to the temptations of trying to stifle and muffle any opposition which may be there,—however small it may be If they try to do that they will also have to come to grief as we have seen happen to others in some other parts of the country We should ensure the stability of the Government because it is a very sensitive and strategic area, but the stability must be based on the support of the people. We don't want that sort of Governments which could not function, even though they had huge majorities, as stable governments.

Even with the massive majority, stability was not ensured in State after State. So that massive majority is not enough. They must also work and behave and move in such a manner that they can really command the support of the people and thereby ensure proper stability in Sikkim which is necessary in the interests of everybody concerned. I hope that this will be borne in mind by the leaders of the Sikkimese Congress who are entrusted with the job of running that country.

Then, I will end by welcoming the people of Sikkim, our brothers and

sisters, on this historic occasion and hope for the best that we, as elder brothers, will not be found wanting in our treatment and behaviour towards them so that democracy can really go ahead.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Shahabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a momentous moment and we are lucky that we are participating in the final and concluding process of democracy that is taking place in Sikkim.

13.36 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I too on behalf of myself and all my colleagues congratulate the people of Sikkim for their bold and wise decision and we welcome them in our fold as equal partners, as brothers—all leaders are equal brothers, they are absolutely our equals—and I would not like to go into the historical aspects because it has been dealt with by the Foreign Minister and by my colleagues who preceded me. But, this fact, in judging this issue, should be borne in mind, again and again, as was said by my friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, that Sikkim has a very tortuous historical process and the fact remains that Sikkim was never an independent country if we go to the thirteenth century. I want to emphasise here the fact that even in the Eighteen Century, Sikkim was a Tibetan dependency and was taken over by the British in the Nineteenth Century, that is, towards the middle of 19th century and they established the suzerainty over it. We inherited that in 1947. So, it was a sort of a protectorate and that was the arrangement with the British. It was a settled fact. Since then we inherited the responsibility of defending Sikkim on the borders with Tibet earlier an Indian border But, more than that, the internal problem is this. It is a most sensitive State as has been described. It is a sensitive area without outside interference and is lying on the international border. There the inter-play of the world forces—international forces—is there. That has made it a delicate problem of the Government of India. It is not easy to put the blame on the Government as to why not we do away with the feudalism there by one stroke of pen. It is easy to say so. If you see that in the context of developments there or in the context of various forces—political forces—operating there, for the Government of India, it would be much easier to deal with the defence and security problems of Sikkim than to deal with their internal problems because, at any time, situated as we are, we could have been blamed for the expansionalism; we could have been blamed for interfering in a small country or territory like Sikkim. And all sorts of accusations would have been hurdled upon us. Secondly, it is true and, I think, it was a correct policy of the Government of India not to hasten the pace there even though the inevitable concluding result would be the establishment of a democracy in a fullfledged manner. This was the correct policy adopted by the Government of India from the beginning that even after Independence or, say, in 1949 or 1950 or in the earlier stages. Since the Sikkimese National Congress was formed, they demanded and they passed a unanimous resolution and, they even went to the Sikkimese Darbar and their delegation came here and met our Prime Minister and other leaders and said that Sikkim should be a constituent part of India. But, then, we more or less exercised a restraint on them. We did not want to hasten the pace of democracy because it would have created many problems. I think we witness the successful culmination of that process and it is worthwhile emphasising this fact that it is a unique process with which the Indian system is involved. It is our way of dealing with our neighbours and various problems of the people who are associated with us. It is a lengthy and slower process because at every stage we want to build up public opinion and their aspirations and do not want to cut the Gordian knot in a stroke. It is neither a process—as we see in the world—of a big country gobbling up another country. This process has got to be slower and for the fact that it took 27 years in this process to take its full shape the blame should not be put on the Government of India but it is a correct policy in which step by step the democratic process, the public opinion and various other aspects have to be built

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

up. That was the reason why the Government of India's policy in this respect was a policy of restraint and taking in full measure the sensitivities of the people of Sikkim. Even in the last constitutional amendment when the associated status of Sikkim was accepted by the House the hon. Members said as to why to go through this intermediate process Let us have a full-fledged constituent State. Then I remember the Foreign Minister, Shri Swaran Singh, saying, "Please. Please. Do not hasten the pace Let it be evolved by the people of Sikkim. Within a year the events took place so fast that ultimately people decided in a referendum by an overwhelming majority for a ful-fledged . ."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For that you should thank the Chogyal.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: You are right We should thank him even though, not only in the last agreement of associate status but even earlier Tripartite agreement of May 1973 in which Chogyal was himself a party to that he seems to have something like a feudal pipe dream of thinking himself to be a superior person. He tried to maintain the *status quo* which was a historical anachronism. He came in the way of evolution of this democratic process. He became a hindrance at every step. That was the reason why this process was hastened and the public opinion was created sharply. The people of Sikkim had to take this step to ultimately come to this conclusion that the institution of Chogyal has to be abolished if there has to be a full-fledged democracy in Sikkim. That is the reason why we have come to this stage that we have this Resolution of the Assembly in which both the institutions of the Chogyal has to be abolished and Sikkim becomes a constituent part of the Indian Union. Some people have asked as to why these two have been put together. There is a link between the two. They are not two separate issues. The issues are inter-linked and the views of the Sikkimese people have got to be obtained on both these issues. The institution of Chogyal was a feudal order coming down from the past history, making him a sort of a head of the State. With the abolition of the institution of Chogyal, either a separate institution has to be created or Sikkim becomes a constituent State of the Indian Union. Then, the system we have like the Governor and other institutions will come into being. Therefore, the two issues are inter-linked and it is not correct to say that these two issues should have been put separately to the people. It is a part of the same inter-linked process and it was rightly done. Now, we are here to give our approval to this. In this House, there is almost unanimity not only on the abolition of the institution of Chogyal but also on Sikkim becoming a part of the Indian Union. Sir, various points have been raised. Of course, the Chief Executive Officer goes under the new system. But, an objection has been taken that the Governor has been given a special power. Here, I join issue with my friend, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, who is not here. No special power has been given. He himself has said that Sikkim is in the embryonic process All sorts of forces are working there Even, they are suspicious of people coming from outside Sikkim and we have to be very careful. We have to nurture this democracy. We have to watch it with very great circumspection We have to take care. He himself has spoken about the integration of the various elements, like the Bhutiyas, Lepchas and the Nepalese elements and the evolution of an integrated Sikkim He has analysed all these factors, the ethnic factors, the political factors, the historical factors, the language factors and so on. It is situated at a nerve centre, it is very sensitive and any time, it can create an explosive sitution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For that, the bureaucrats from here and not the people of Sikkim should solve the problem! Is that so?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I am not talking about the Chief Executive Officer.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even the Governor will be sent from here.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The Governor need not be a bureaucrat. That depends on what sort of a person we select. This is only a sort of a special situation. I think, the Government of India will review this situation It can only be in the earlier periods. Certainly, it will not be there for all time to come, and the right should belong and will belong to the people of Sikkim through their elected representatives and elected Government and an Assembly. This is a special situation. It is not that we are taking away the powers of the people or eroding the democratic process It is to look to the interests and the difficulties, special difficulties, the people of Sikim may have in the beginning.

I have one more point to deal with. The question is, what we should do in future. Now, Sikkim is going to become a part of India, 22nd Constituent State of India. We have to take some special steps. The hon. Members of this House and public opinion in the country should not only welcome our Sikkim brothers to our fold, but, we should also see that this State which has been a backward State, which has been under a feudal order, which has been on the darker side in this part of the world, when it joins the Indian Union, makes further progress in the political and economic spheres. Democracy cannot be there in isolation. You cannot give powers to the people, while their problems are not solved. There are problems like land, employment and so on Luckily, the standard of living of the people of Sikkim is twice that of the Indian people That has not only to be maintained but we have to see that the economic and political life of Sikkim grows. That is the only way in which we can maintain democracy; that is the only way in which we can nurture and strengthen the roots of democracy in Sikkim. I think when Sikkim becomes a part of us in a few days, we will have to see that public opinion in this country not only welcomes Sikkim and the Sikkimese people but we with all our resources, political, emotional, intellectual and economic, go out to help Sikkim.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी (शाजापुर) : सिक्कीम की जनता ने भारत के संघ राज्य का अंग बनने का भारी बहुमत से जो निर्णय किया है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं और मनःपूर्वक उसका अभिनन्दन भी करता हूं। आजादी मिलने के 27 साल के बाद भी जबकि देश में अलगाव के भाव बड़े जोरों से दिखाई देते हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में सिक्किम की जनता ने भारत के साथ मिलने का जो निश्चय किया है वह और भी ज्यादा अभिनन्दनीय है। किन्तु सरकार की एक बहुत बड़ी कमजोरी रही है। जब अंग्रेज यहां था तो अंग्रेज ने अपने हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्यों की जैसे रचना चाही की। शासकीय दृष्टि से, आर्थिक दृष्टि से जैसा उसको अच्छा लगा उसने वैसा किया। जिस तरह की व्यवस्था को उसने अपने हित में समझा उस तरह की व्यवस्था उसने देश में खड़ी की। प्रेजीडेंसिया उसने बनाई जैसे मद्रास प्रेजीडेंसी, बम्बई प्रेजीडेंसी। भाषाई आधार पर या किन्हीं दूसरे ऐसे आधारों पर उन्होंने राज्यों की रचना नहीं की। किन्तु मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अंग्रेज के चले जाने के बाद भी सरकार के सामने कोई निश्चित लक्ष्य नहीं है। सिक्कीम और भूटान प्रोटेक्टोरेट थे। यह क्या चीज है और आज की स्थिति में प्रोटेक्टोरेट का क्या मतलब है? क्या आप उनका भारत के साथ सबंध इस बीच तय नहीं कर सकते थे? बात क्या है? अगर किसी ने कहा कि एसोसिएट स्टेट बना दो तो आपने कह दिया अच्छी बात है, एसोसिएट स्टेट बन जाओ। उन्होंने कहा कि पूरी बना दो तो आपने पूरी बना दी। आखिर हम चाहते क्या हैं? कुछ चाहते भी है या नहीं चाहते हैं? सिक्किम की जनता ने कहा कि हम तुम्हारे साथ रहना चाहते हैं, तुम में मिलना चाहते हैं, आपने कह दिया मिल जाओ। अंग्रेज के चले जाने के बाद पूरे देश का कोई चित्र आपके सामने है या नहीं है, कोई कल्पना आपके सामने है या नहीं है, यह सवाल है।

[श्री जगन्नाथ जोशी]

पुर्तगाल का कुछ हिस्सों पर कब्जा था। कुछ पर फ्रांसीसियों का था। फ्रांसीसी चले गए। उनके चले जाने के बाद भी जिन छोटे-छोटे हिस्सों पर वे कब्जे करके बैठे थे वे छोटे छोटे हिस्से भी जैसे थे ऐसे हमने मिला कर रख दिए है। जैसे पदुचरी है जिस को आम तौर पर से पांडीचरी कहा जाता है उसके साथ यनम और माही को हमने जोड कर रखा हुआ है। यनम ईस्ट कोस्ट पर है और उस में तेलगु भाषा बोली जाती और वह आन्ध्र से मिला हुआ है और मासे जो वैस्ट कोस्ट पर है वहा मलयालम भाषा बोली जाती और इसको केरल के साथ मिला दिया जाना चाहिये थ। सिवाय इसके कि फ्रांसीसियों का इन पर राज्य था इसके अलावा इन मे आपस मे कोई एकता नही है। अग्रेज चला गया, फ्रांसीसी चला गया और उनके चले जाने के बाद हम चाहते क्या है, यह चित्र हमारे सामने कभी साफ नही हुआ। व चल गए हैं क्या इतना ही हमारे लिए काफी था? गोआ की हालत भी यही है। पुर्तगाल गोआ, दमन और दीव मे था 1954 मे दमन और दादरा नगर हवेली आजाद हुए। अब इनके बारे मे कुछ चित्र हमारे सामने साफ नही था। 1955 मे हमने पुनर्गठन आयोग बिठाया ताकि राज्यों की पुनर्रचना की जा सके।

India, that is, Bharat, shall be a Union of States—A, B, C, D —

चार तरह की स्टेटस हुआ करती थी। ए, बी, सी और डी। अब बी सी और डी चली गई हैं और केवल ए वर्ग की स्टेट्स है या फिर यूनियन टेरीटरीज है। लेकिन इसके बाद भी नई-नई तरह के प्रयोग यहां होते जा रहे है। मेघालय को हमने सब स्टेट का दर्जा दिया। सिक्किम को कहा एसोसिएट स्टेट आफ इंडिया। आज सिक्किम भारत का पूर्ण रूपेण राज्य बनने जा रहा है। क्या यह सिर्फ पोलिटिकल लेवल पर ही होगा। हम आज 27 साल के बाद दुख के साथ देखते हैं कि आप लोगों के दिलों को बडा नही कर पाए है। कल यहां एक मोर्चा आया था सीमावर्ती प्रदेशों का, उन प्रदेशों का जिन के दूसरे प्रदेशों के साथ सीमा विवाद है। मराठी भाषी जो लोग हैं उनको ऐसा नहीं लगता है कि कर्नाटक में उनके लिए कोई स्थान है। इसी तरह से दूसर प्रदेशोंमें रहने वालों की भी बात है। इससे साफ पता चलता है कि आप जनता को साथ ले जाने की क्षमता नही रखते है, आपका दिल इतना बड़ा नही है। पता नही इसका क्या अर्थ लगाया जाए। भारत सरकार के सामने कोई स्पष्ट चित्र नही है, कोई स्पष्ट लक्ष्य नही है क्या करना है क्या नही करना है इसका उसको कुछ पता नही है। सिक्किम ही नही, काश्मीर के साथ और हैदराबाद के साथ भी आपने ऐसा ही किया था —

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am trying to understand what is your objection.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI. It is going to be ful-fledged constituent state of this country?

मै जानना चाहता हू कि—
आगे चल कर उनके साथ हमारे सबध कैसे रहेंगे। सिक्किम के फुल फ्लेज्ड स्टेट बनने के बाद आपने वहा पर गवर्नर को, राज्यपाल को जो ज्यादा अधिकार दिए हैं ये क्यों दिए हैं। भारत के किसी अन्य राज्यपाल को जो अधिकार है वही अधिकार वहा के राज्यपाल को आपको देने चाहिये थे। और अधिक अधिकार उनको देने की जरूरत नहीं थी। इन अधिकारों का दुरुपयोग नही होगा, यह कहना बहुत मुश्किल है। इस का पक्ष डर भी है। नागालैण्ड के बारे में आपने ऐसा ही किया था। वहा पर थोड़ी सी अस्थिरता जब आई, इधर से उधर कुछ हुआ तो वहां का शासन अपने हाथ में ले लिया। अब सिक्किम के मामले मे अगर ऐसा होगा तो वहां कि जनता को लगेगा कि हम चाहते तो कुछ थे

और हो कुछ और ही गया है। चाहते तो यह थे कि सारे अधिकार हमारे अपने हाथ में आए विकास का काम, प्रगति का काम अपने आधार पर करें लेकिन वह चीज नहीं हुई है। ऐसी स्थिति में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वहां अस्थिरता का बहाना बना कर हस्तक्षेप करने की कोशिश की तो उसके परिणाम अच्छे नहीं होंगे। बड़ी कठिनाइयों का सामना करते हुए, बड़ी तपस्या कर के, चोग्याल के पद के खिलाफ वहां की जनता सदा लड़ाई करती आई है और अपने लोकतांत्रिक अधिकारों को मजबूत करने के हेतु आज हिन्दुस्तान की कंस्टीट्यूएंट स्टेट बनने का उसने जो निर्णय किया है, उस का मैं स्वागत जरुर करता हू लेकिन स्वागत करने के साथ साथ यह कामना करता हूं कि हमारी उनके साथ और उनकी हमारे साथ आत्मीयता बनी रहे और बढे और वहां की जनता प्रगति और विकास की ओर अग्रेसर हो। यह अवश्य है कि राज्यपाल को आपने जो विशेष अधिकार दिए हैं उनको या तो निकाल दिया जाना चाहिये या राज्यपाल को सरकार यह निर्देश दे कि इन अधिकारो को वे व्यवहार मे न लाएं।

मैं फिर से सिक्कीम की जनता का अभिनन्दन करता हू और अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हू।

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chatrapur): I welcome this measure which seeks to make Sikkim a constituent unit of India. It marks the culmination of the efforts of the people of Sikkim for democratisation of their political institutions and for integration with India. It also marks the fulfilment of the aspirations of the people of Sikkim Mr. Samar Mukherjee in the morning said that in 1947 the Chogyal of Sikkim wanted Sikkim to be integrated with India but Pandit Nehru did not agree to it but wanted it to be a protectorate. That only shows that India was not anxious to assimulate some smaller units adjoining our country into the Indian Union. It was kept as a protectorate so that it would exist and develop its own individuality and identity. Even earlier the people of Sikkim had been agitating, right from 1947, for democratisation of the political institutions but the Chogyal was not favourable to that. This fight has been going on since 1947. In the elections in 1959 this question was there and the fifth election was fought on this point, but was not successful. In 1973 also there were elections. The Chogyal did not at all co-operate. There was breakdown of law and order and the Chogyal himself requested the Government of India to take up the responsibility for law and order and also take over the administration of Sikkim. It is in this context that the Government of India stepped in. All these developments over the last 27 years show that the intention of India was not to grab any part of the territory or area adjacent to its boundary. We had no eye on Sikkim, just as China had on Tibet.

14 hrs.

In 1974, after the general elections in Sikkim, the Assembly passed a resolution making Chogyal the constitutional head and wanting greater participation of the Sikkimese people in the social, political and economic institutions of India. So, we agreed to make Sikkim an Associate State and gave representation to them in Parliament. Even then we did not integrate Sikkim with India fully. But in April 1975, things developed too far. The conduct and actions of Chogyal were inimical to the interests of Sikkim. So, the Sikkim Assembly passed a unanimous resolution abolishing the institution of Chogyal and requesting that Sikkim be integrated with India as a constituent unit. It is in these circumstances that the Government of India agreed to the request of the people of Sikkim. We should appreciate the context in which this Bill has been brought. It lies within the executive power of the Government of India to accede to the request of the Sikkimese people and make Sikkim a part of the Indian Union. But the Government wanted also the seal of the Parliament. That is why, in the Bill the 'appointed day' is given as the day on which the Council of States passes this Bill after it is passed by Lok Sabha.

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

If Sikkim is strong, it will strengthen India. There is a sacred duty cast on us to see that Sikkim grows economically and politically, so that their joining the Indian Union would be a boon to them. We should not create any condition in future which would show that we have not discharged our sacred duty.

It has been argued by some opposition members that the Governor has been given special powers. Even the Governors of Assam, M.P. and Orissa have special powers in respect of scheduled tribes. It is a duty cast on the Government to see that the weaker sections of society are well protected, that the laws passed for their betterment are properly implemented and no exploitation by non-tribals takes place. It is with this intention that article 371F is being introduced. Mr. Samar Mukherjee said that there is an Act in Sikkim which prohibits outsiders from owning property there. It is a wholesome piece of legislation and it should be there. It will not be abrogated simply because Sikkim becomes part of India. We have a similar Act in Jammu and Kashmir also. I request the Government of India to bring forward in the next session an Adaptation of Laws Bill wherein they should examine the existing laws in Sikkim and see if they conform to our Constitution and also see which of our laws have to be applied to Sikkim in the near future, so that the Sikkimese people will also feel that they have become a part and parcel of India.

Shri Samar Mukherjee referred to international repercussions There can never be any international repercussions when we accede to the request of a neighbouring territory. It is not a case of annexation. But it is not unexpected that Shri Samar Mukherjee naturally speaks on those lines because his inspiration comes from China. Therefore, whatever actions we take with good intentions, they are always misinterpreted and given a slant by some of the big powers, because they do not want India to become strong, or go in the right direction or be held in high esteem by the nations of the world.

This is a very welcome measure. I welcome this Bill and I wish well the people of Sikkim. I wish they grow politically strong because that will add strength to ourselves.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): Sir, to suggest that Sikkim was already a part of India, as its Maharaja used to take his seat in the Chamber of Princess is really beside the point, because the Maharaja of Bhutan also used to take his seat in the Chamber of Princes and, if I remember correctly, he was entitled to a 19-gun salute. So, if Bhutan today continues as an independent State as a protectorate of India, the fact that Sikkim was taking its seat in the Chamber of Princes should not be adduced as a reason for justifying this Constitution Amendment Bill.

Nonetheless, Sikkim's close proximity to the Chhumbi Valley of Tibet, its easy accessibility from the Nathu La pass certainly makes it strategically very important from India's defence point of view. Therefore, I would not hesitate for a moment to welcome any measure which seeks to strengthen India's defence lines on Sikkim's borders. Sikkim being a protectorate, its foreign relations are safe in the hands of the Government of India. Anyway, seeking to further streamline the handling of Sikkim's foreign relations, similarly, would have received my whole-hearted support.

But, as you will find, this Bill seeks to achieve none of these objectives. The Statement of Objects and Reasons would show that the Bill seeks only to give constitutional recognition to a resolution, which had been passed by the Sikkim Assembly, with the intention of abolishing the institution of Chogyalship and to make Sikkim a constituent unit of the Indian Union, though both these issues are not mutually related.

Exactly here comes my grievances against the Bill, though I welcome the entry of Sikkim to the mainstream of the Indian Union. You will find that sub-clause (i) of clause 3 of the Bill confers the status of continued legitimacy on the High Court functioning at present at

Gangtok. Yet, these very issues which are embodied in the Bill are *sub judice* before the High Court at Gangtok. So, for the Government of India to rush through this Bill is really ungraceful. If you confer legitimacy on the High Court at Gangtok, then certainly you owe an explanation to the internatioal community as to how you can bring this Bill, extinguishing the right of the Gangtok High Court to sit in judgment over the issues which had been challenged before it

The abolition of the institution of Chogyal seems to have been much high-lighted I do not hold any brief for the Chogyal, though I have sympathy for these picturesque kingdoms of Bhutan and Sikkim and the institution of those fairy tale like kingship emotionally. But I would like to know what exactly are the charges against the Chogyal. The Government should have done well to have placed a White Paper before the House, detailing therein the specific charges against the Chogyal. For what we know, the Chogyal was running a transmitter in his palace, as his tele-communication lines had been cut, and the Chogyal attended the coronation ceremony in Kathmandu, to which his Ministers were objecting. Are these the misdemeanours of the Chogyal for which the institution is going to be abolished?

Consistency has never been the virtue of the Congress Party Therefore, I would not expect the Government to be consistent in its stand. But one can recollect that the External Affairs Minister, in the course of the debate on the Constitution (Thirtysixth Amendment) Bill on 4-9-74 had made fulsome tributes to the Chogyal and had proclaimed:

> "We continue to honour Sikkim's status, its ruler, its Constitution, its Assembly and, above all, its close links with India."

What has happened in these six months that the Chogyal has suddenly turned to be the villain of the piece and the institution of Chogyalship had to be abolished?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Does this Bill say anything about the abolition of the Chogyal institution?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: The Statement of Objects and Reasons says so.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a different matter. I do not think the Bill says that.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: That makes the position worse. The Statement of Objects and Reasons says that the institution of Chogyalship must go. But the Bill does not make any such provision. It means that the Damocle's sword is hanging over the head of the Chogyal I do not know how they are keeping their options open. When the Statement of Objects and Reasons states specifically that the institution of Chogyalship must go, this Bill must have some provision for it.

Since the time at my disposal is very short, I cannot go further. The entry of Sikkim to the mainstream of India's political and constitutional life is now being made possible through a resolution passed by the Sikkim Assembly, subsequently ratified through an unceremoniously hustled referendum.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is where we can say for once we have been very efficient.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Very efficient?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Within four days we held a referendum. It is a record.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: That is a record indeed. But that can also be a record for being unceremonious

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I hope you understand what I say.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: I would like to have a specific answer from the Government as to what would happen if this Sikkim Assembly in some remote future passes another resolution for secession from India, which is ratified by a similarly hustled referendum?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is very hypothetical.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Therefore, even though I welcome the entry of Sikkim into the Indian Union as the 22nd State—within parenthesis I state that according to the Sikkimese tradition 22 is an unlucky number—I do not approve of the ineptness and the clumsiness with which this Bill has been brought forward, which will give credence to the international community that a big power like India grabbed a small State like Sikkim.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity of associating myself with my other colleagues in congratulating the people of Sikkim in their achievement of the long-standing struggle for the abolition of Chogyalship and also for being a part and parcel, a constituent unit, of India. Of course, neither the Foreign Minister nor the Government of India can take much credit for it because, in these matters, the Government has not taken much initiative.

The popular will of the Sikkim people was so overwhelming and so insistent that the Government had no other option or no other way but to respond to it. As one can put it, the popular will of the people of Sikkim has almost thrust their will upon us as a *fait accompli*. Of course, we do accept the popular will with all the happiness that we can muster.

As I have said, the Government of India cannot take much credit for taking any initiatives in this matter. In fact, in the matter of political developments of Sikkim, the Government of India has only responded to the situation as it has arisen instead of taking any political decision though they had all the powers to take such a decision under the provisions of the Treaty or otherwise also. I think, it is a very wholesome thing which the Government of India did because Sikkim is a sensitive territory and any political initiative on the part of the Government of India might have been misconstrued by the local population. Therefore, it is in the fitness of things that when the popular will has been so insistent, the Government of India has responded to it and, I think, that is one of the best way in which the entire thing has developed.

In fact, if we look back to history of Sikkim, after the Independence till today, if becomes a matter of logical conclusion that the institution of Chogyal was bound to go one day or the other. It was too much to expect that such an institution could co-exist either peacefully or constructively with the popular will of the people. One point has been made by my hon. friend, Shri Mohanty, that Sikkim was never a princely State. I feel that he was actually misquoting history while he was saying that. Sikkim was one of the princely States. If we look back to history, we find that as soon as the then Viceroy Lord Wavell declared that Britain will cease to exercise power of paramountcy over the princely States, an official delegation led by the then Maharajkumar of Sikkim who was later on called the Chogyal came to Delhi for a discussion with the Chamber of Princes of the Government of India in the same way in which the other Chamber of Princes came here. In fact, after those discussions, the Ministry of External Affairs issued a press note in which it is stated:

> "As regards the status of Sikkim, it has been agreed that Sikkim will continue to be a protectorate of India. The Governmen of India will continue to be responsible for its external relations, defence and communications. This is as much in the interest of the security of the state as of India and is dictated by the facts of geography. As regards internal government, the state will continue to enjoy autonomy subject to the ultimate responsibility of the Government of India for the maintenance of good administration and law and order."

It is true that so far as Sikkim is concerned, it was decided to give it some sort of a special status to it because of its geographical location and also because of various other factors. I think, this is not an occasion to discuss all that. At the same time, when these things were happening, we know that the political developments in Sikkim resulted in the formation of a first political party on 7th December, 1947. The heads of political parties met the Maharajkumar and one of the demands was, total accession with India. In fact, how they reacted to the press note can be seen from this when they said in a pamphlet:

> "Our demand that Sikkim should accede to India has in principle been accepted because the administration will remain in the hands of Government of India's official."

Therefore, these records show that the position was very clear that in 1950 Sikkim was a princely State as any other princely State and, in 1950, though it was given a special status by a Treaty because of its geographical location and other factors, the issue was never in doubt that India would have control over its external affairs, defence and also over the internal administration.

We know how things developed there. The Chogyal tried to play up the differences of the ethnic groups and he tried to maintain his own power and also how, ultimately, the Government of India had to intervene. The Tripartite Agreement took place and then we had the Constitution (Thirty-Sixth Amendment) Bill. Even in the Constitution (Thirty-Sixth Amendment) Bill, the Government of India did protect the institution of Chogyal because it was expected that the Chogyal would see the reality of the day and would try to respond to the democratic urges and aspirations of the people of Sikkim. But that was not to be. He did not reconcile himself to the situation and created obstacles, one after another, which have been cited already and into which I do not want to go now. Therefore, there was no other option left to the popular government of Sikkim but to take a decision to abolish the institution of Chogyal.

A point has been raised by Mr. Surendra Mohanty that, in the Bill itself, nothing is said about the abolition of the institution of Chogyal. That is not necessary because the popular government which was established there has itself abolished the institution of Chogyal. If we look to the Assembly declaration, it says:

> "The Assembly solemnly declares and resolves that the institution of the Chogyal is hereby abolished."

Therefore, when the institution of Chogyal has been abolished by a properly constituted legislative assembly of that particular State, there is no need to mention the same fact again in this Bill. So, I feel hat the points made by Shri Surendra Mohanty as well as by Mr. Samar Mukherjee have no substance. From Mr. Samar Mukherjee we cannot expect anything else because he was speaking His Master's Voice. It is sometimes said that when it rains in Peking, they open their umbrella here. He was merely narrating what the Chinese had tried to repeat in matters of Sikkim.

As I have said, I think, on this matter the Government of India cannot take much credit; the entire credit goes to the people of Sikkim and I congratulate them on that.

I do not think that his Bill should be approached from purely legal and Consitutional standpoints. However, I have two points to submit in this matter. We have made a provision that, so far as Sikkim is concerned, the laws enacted by the Parliament and the Constitutional provisions would be applicable. Power has been given to President in 371F sub-clauses (n) and (o):

> "(n) the President may, by public notification, extend with such restrictions or modifications as he thinks fit to the State of Sikkim any enactment which is in force in a State in India at the date of the notification;

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

(o) if any difficulty arises in giving effect to any of the foregoing provisions of this article, the President may, by order, do anything (including any adaptation or modification of any other article) which appears to him to be necessary for the purpose of removing that difficulty:"

I feel that it may be that when we extend all these Acts of Parliament and the Constitutional provisions, there is the possibility of conflicts with customary laws and customs also. Therefore, in these cases some sort of a power aught to have been retained by the President as was done when our Constitution was promulgated—the transitory provisions whereby some sort of a discretion was retained by the President to give directions so far as application of laws enacted by the Parliament to the State is concerned; also in matters of Constitutional provisions, there was a transitory provision in the Constitution by which the President had the power to omit the application of any Constitutional provision to any particular area. I do not know whether the Government of India has applied its mind to this aspect of the matter, whether it would be desirable to keep such a provision in respect of Sikkim. I feel that, even now, the Government of India may consider this aspect of the matter.

There has been some criticism about the powers given to the Governor. This point also, I feel, has no substance. It is said that, in the case of Sikkim, the Governor has been given certain powers which have not been given to the Governor of any other State and that a new kind of Governorship is being created in Sikkim. I feel that this is not so. In tribal areas and sensitive areas, the Governor has been given certain more powers, for instance, such powers were given in the case of Assam, in the case of Nagaland; in the North-Eastern Region generally. Even today there is the provision in article 371A and 371B, which gives to the Governors in that region some more powers than have been given to the other Governors. In a State where there are so many ethnic groups, where democratic foundations are still to take firm roots, in a State where confusion is possible also in regard to application of laws, some sort of special powers should be given to the Governor but I do hope that that will be a transitory arrangement and that as soon as the situation improves, this will be done away with. I also hope that the Government of India will take all steps to see that there is rapid pace of economic development in Sikkim, because it is on the basis of rapid pace of economic development alone that there can be true emotional integration of the people of Sikkim with the rest of India. With these words I support the Bill.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I offer my heartiest greetings to the people of Sikkim on the democratic assertion to do away with the special institution of Chogyal and to become part of India This has been amply demonstrated by the referendum that was taken there and also by the Resolution in the Assembly.

While I welcome and greet the people on their democratic aspiration in this age of democracy and representative government, there is no place for a raja or a Chogyal, and as has been stated by my other colleagues, it is a pity that this institution was allowed to linger on so long. It is a good thing that it is to be done away with. The people have unequivocally expressed their views on two things. They have demonstrated that they do not want the institution of Chogyal. Secondly, they have demonstrated that they want to become part of India. While I welcome these things and greet them, we should see in what way we should help them in the process of development and secondly, by our own treatment accorded to the new State, we should justify the confidence that they have reposed on us.

Some peculiarities are there in this Constitution Amendment Bill as also that which came last time. That Constitution Amendment Bill was introduced on Monday and passed on Wednesday. Here the same situation is being

repeated. But on the last occasion before the Bill was introduced on Monday, copies of the Bill were made available to Members two days earlier but now we find that this time is not there, this was distributed on Sunday and it was introduced here on Monday. I am not here to question on the procedural aspect, the Minister pointed out that it had to be rushed through. But in rushing through, let us not give opportunity for criticism that the formalities have not been observed; and we should not expose the people of Sikkim to certain methods by which they would feel sorry over what we do.

This Constitution Amendment Bill, as the previous one, is of far-reaching and historical importance. Last time I opposed introduction on the basis that enough time was not given for a sober assessment on the implications of that Bill. I felt that the concept of associate State or associateship was a new phenomenon, not to be covered by the federal structure, but now, they have rounded that one and have come up with the concept of the federal structure, whereby, Sikkim is also part of our own country.

This Bill—the present Constitution Amendment Bill—has got four aspects first, it seeks to include Sikkim as an entry 22 in the First Schedule, that is, a fullfledged Statehood; second, by Sec. 371E, special provisions are being provided for the State of Sikkim; third, in the Fourth Schedule—regarding allocation of seats in the Council of States—the name of Sikkim is also introduced. Then we are taking away those provisions which are put into the Constitution by the Thirtyfifth Amendment Act on the Thirtysixth Amendment Bill.

Before I go into it, I want to refer to what Shri Goswami said just before me, namely, that the formalities have been gone through the Assembly, by passing a Resolution, has given its intention and the referendum has also demonstrated the will of the people. I hope the Law Ministry have examined the question fully; whether the instrument of accession has been gone through and to see that it is correct so that, later on, it should not be called to question by anybody. I am one with the people that the people's will should be asserted. As has already been pointed out by Shri Indrajit Gupta, there is, in clause 3, amendment to Sec. 371F. There is a sub-clause (k), which says:—

> "all laws in force immediately before the appointed day in the territories comprised in the State of Sikkim or any part thereof shall continue to be in force therein until amended or repealed by a competent Legislature or other competent authority;"

There is one wellknown act of Sikkim, that is, the Government of Sikkim Act, 1974. I want to know what has happened to that Act. Has this Act been adopted by this Bill because this Bill does not specifically say whether any of the provisions has been repealed or amended. Here it has been provided as follows:—

> "any laws in force immediately before the appointed day.....shall continue to be in operation."

I want to know whether the operation of the act, Government of Sikkim Act, will be continued by this Bill, which goes into the constitution of the Assembly, the Speakership, the place of Chogyal, etc. All these things are mentioned there. As far as I can see, in the Constitutional Amendment Bill, there are enabling provisions to ratify certain acts that are already there. I want to know whether the Government of Sikkim Act which is in force on the appointed day will continue to be there. For example, there is a provision that the Assembly shall, unless dissolved, continue for four years. But, under our Constitution, five year's period for the State Assembly is provided for. I take it that to that extent it will be amended or repealed. Even if that does not come into conflict, still, the fact remains that the Government of Sikkim Act is an Act which is now in force in Sikkim. As per the provisions of this Bill, one thing is clear, namely, that any laws in force immediately before the

[Shri Sezhiyan]

appointed day in the territories comprised in the State of Sikkim or any part thereof shall continue to be in force therein until amended or repealed by a competent Legislature or other competent authority. Whether this has been done here and whether this act will continue to be in force in fullness until they are repealed or amended automatically. I would like to have a clarification on this point. Provision of a chief executive, speakership of the Assembly etc, have all been enunciated in the Government of Sikkim Act, 1974. There the place of Chogyal is also there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Sezhiyan, you have made that point. That is relevant.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Sir, I would like to seek a clarification on what would happen to the Government of Sikkim Act and to various other acts that are now in force and how they get amended.

Shri Jagannath Rao stated about the case of Jammu and Kashmir. In Jammu and Kashmir the citizens of J & K are protected. Nobody else can go from any part of India to the Jammu and Kashmir State and buy lands. They are all being protected by the Constitutional provisions. There is also a constitutional obligation because of the Jammu and Kashmir Order, 1954. Unless this sort of specific protection is given, it would be very difficult to maintain inter-check..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will be extended to Sikkim under the provisions after we pass that law. And that can be extended to Sikkim

SHRI SEZHIYAN: In Jammu and Kashmir, the instrument of accession is there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The President is enabled by this to extend any law in any State and to Sikkim.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Do not go by any comparisons. Sikkim stands on its own.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Unless there is a present enactment and you continue the enactment or extend the enactment which is in India or make a new enactment especially for the State of Sikkim you cannot do the things.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The hon Member is rather confused because he is going in his normal jurisprudence or legalistic technique in this matter We never said it was an independent State It was not an independent State You cannot compare it with Jammu and Kashmir. There is no comparison When we say it was a princely State before that was only to show that it was never an independent State even for independence of India.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: If you want to make that no outsider can go and buy or possess property in Sikkim you would do it only on a constitutional basis. I am not comparing Jammu and Kashmir because special provision is there. There was constitution for Jammu and Kashmir which we protected. As far as I can see there is no such provision in the Sikkim Act which we can protect unless we enact a new enactment.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: We will have to do that.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Now, Sir, I want to say a word about 370(F) It has come under heavy criticism from many Members in this House I share their concern When we take a new State we should treat it on par not only in spirit of law but also letter of law The hon. Member who preceded me said that this is not a new provision and for other States also there is such a provision There is such a provision for Nagaland But that is not the correct thing Just because it is there on the Constitution book it should not become automatically applicable to others. Now, Sir, I will quote 371 (A) (b):

> "the Governor of Nagaland shall have special responsibility with respect to law and order in the State of Nagaland for so long as in his opinion internal disturbances occuring in the Naga Hills...."

That is there. The gentleman who spoke before me said it is there for two to three States. That is not so. Article 371B is a different thing. That is a different aspect—the State of Assam. The only thing that you can see as a parallel is Article 371(1) (b): It says:

> "The Governor of Nagaland shall have special responsibility with respect to law and order in the State of Nagaland for so long as in his opinion internal disturbances occurring in the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area immediately before the formation of that State continue therein or in any part thereof and in the discharge of his functions in relation there the Governor shall, after consulting the Council of Ministers, exercise his individual judgement as to the action to be taken."

The words 'after consulting the Council of Ministers' are there. But, even that, is not a good thing—the Governor of Nagaland being given certain special powers, which restrictions are not there for the other States. This should not be there. But, now, you have gone to a worst position. There you say 'The Governor of Nagaland shall have special responsibility with respect to law and order'. The words 'law and order' have been omitted here. Here you say, 'The Governor of Sikkim shall have special responsibility for peace'.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): Please read further. Not only for peace. The next one is more important. Please read the clause.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The main point, Mr. Sezhiyan, is that here the Governor will exercise his powers under the direction of the President. The President means the Government of India and the Government of India ultimately means this House.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The same provisions are available to other States also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, the provision for Nagaland is much worse than this. In Nagaland, he acts only on his individual judgment. Here, he is under the direction of the President and the President is a Constitutional President.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The same position is available for all the States. Even now, the Central Government can issue directives to all the States. You have got provisions in the Constitution. Why do you want a special provision here? Apart from this, my main objection is to the discretion being given. The discretionary powers of the Governor have got one more special significance here. In the case of Nagaland, you say 'The Governor shall have special responsibility with respect to law and order'. Here, you say 'The Governor of Sikkim shall have special responsibility for peace'. 'Peace' has got a different connotation in the legal terminology. 'Law and order' is definable whereas 'Peace' is a wide word. Even if you take the dictionary meaning, 'peace' is a word of wide import, giving wide discretion to the authority to pass Acts, whereas, law and order, is definable. You can go to a Court on any specific point. There, at least, you say 'law and order'. Here, you have put the word 'peace'. This is a very old concept, taken from the British law. It is not your intention. But, those legal draftsmen have always taken these ideas from the British legal jurisprudence, wherein for any crime committed, in a Court of law, it will conclude with the accusation that he has disturbed the peace of the Lord, the King.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you play your radio too loud and I am your neighbour, I am being disturbed, you are disturbing my peace.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Peace is not definable. Law and order is definable. They are restricted. Here, peace. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, let us not go into all that.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Now, about these two aspects, as has been rightly pointed out, in the Sikkim Act, if it is going to be in continuation, the Chief Executive becomes the Speaker of the Assembly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a most relevant question you have put.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Then, the appointment of the Ministers in consultation with the Chief Executive. These are all very much against the spirit of parliamentary democracy When we are taking a new step, when Sikkim is going to be a part of the Indian Union, we should show all the courtesy, not only in our expressions of words and greetings, but also, in the letter of law and the constitutional provisions which we make, so that it becomes a part and parcel of the Indian Union, not only constitutionally, but emotionally as well. This will enable the people of Sikkim to feel justified in the decision taken. We should also treat them well so that it becomes an example not only to Sikkim, but also to the other parts of India.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): I wholeheartedly welcome this Constitution Amendment Bill which has been ushered in with the overwhelming will and consent of the people of Sikkim. The so-called big powers have not taken kindly to what we are doing today in this Parliament. I am reminded of a speech made by Adlai Stevenson when the liberation movement of Goa was being carried on Today in the newspapers, you might have seen the betrayal of feelings of the *New York Times*. This is what the paper has said:

> "India's cynical absorption last week of the tiny Himalayan Kingdom of Sikkim is a betrayal of the values that gained India world-wide respect through the teachings of such men as Dr. Radhakrishnan and the late Mahatma Gandhi. Imperial India is a diminished India".

The same feelings have been voiced by one of our hon. members here. That really goes to show that the big powers, irrespective of their ideological differences, held the same view when the interests of our country are concerned.

The External Affairs Minister, while moving the Motion for consideration, has graphically narrated the events that led to the happy consumation of the people of Sikkim joining the rest of our country. Shri Goswami has been aritical of the Government of India. . .

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: No, no.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: . . . in that he said that the Government of India was not able fully to respond to the wishes of the people of Sikkim.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: What I said was that instead of taking a positive direction on their own, the Government of India has always responded to the popular will of Sikkim. They have not taken any decision on their own.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It cannot be a unilateral action on behalf of the Government of India. That is what I wanted to say.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In fact, that should be to the credit of the Government of India.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: I think Shri that should be to the credit of the Government.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Yes.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You mean to say it was not a unilateral action, it was a reciprocal action, of the Government of India.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: In the process of integration of States with the Indian Union, we have always responded to the wishes of the people. We had to adopt certain modalities in bringing the several princely States in the mainstream of our national life. We did not apply the same yardstick when we tackled the Nizam of Hyderabad.

We did not apply the same yardstick when we tackled the problem of Jammu and Kashmir. Here is a case where the people of Sikkim who have been agitating for a responsible government, for a democratic government and who wanted to very eagerly join the mainstream of the national life, have waited patiently for some time hoping against hope that the Chogyal would act more as a constitutional monarch rather than as a despotic monarch. Unfortunately, Sikkim under the tutelage of the Chogyal had become a cockpit of international intrigues and conspiracies Our big brother has been instrumental in fomenting certain ethinic difficulties and also confrontations. Sikkim is a symbol of the fusion of several ethnic groups. When the people of Sikkim had made up their mind and through an opinion poll overwhelmingly opted to be a constituent unit of our country, our neighbour, Nepal, as a matter of fact, complimented them on what they have decided.

Therefore it is in the fitness of things and in the fitness of the democratic traditions of our country that we have responded to the the overwhelming will of the people of Sikkim. There are certain constitutional points that had been raised by some of the hon. Members. One Member has pointed out that the institution of Chogyal has not been abolished; it has not been included in the Bill. When it becomes a constituent unit of the country and when the Governor is appointed there as in any other State, by implication, automatically the institution of Chogyal ceases to function. Not only that. Even the Sikkim Assembly and the people of Sikkim had overwhelmingly abolished the institution of Chogyal forthwith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What about the Sikkim Act? The existing Sikkim Act?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: There are enabling provisions in the Bill so that whatever is consistent with the Constitution of the country, whatever is not contravening the rules and regulations and the laws and Acts passed in the Sikkim Assembly and are in conformity with the laws that we pass today...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not what the Bill says. See sub-clause (k) in page 3.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It says:

> "all laws in force immediately before the appointed day in the territories comprised in the State of Sikkim or any part thereof shall continue to be in force therein until amended or repealed by a competent Legislature or other competent authority".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That means the Government of Sikkim Act continues.

AN HON. MEMBER: That means the Chogyal continues.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Chogyal continues; the Chief Executive Officer and everybody else continues.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Will the Minister clarify the position?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He will when he replies. I hope you got the point.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: In clause 371-F(i) they have said:

> "The High Court functioning as such immediately before the appointed day in the territories comprised in the State of Sikkim shall, on and from the appointed day, be deemed to be the High Court for the State of Sikkim."

I feel that they have enumerated these things to make some enabling provision.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That creates more difficulties because there is a case standing in the High Court in Sikkim.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: After the Act is passed, the High Court of Sikkim will be there as any other High Court of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That creates more difficulties.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I hope the doubts that have been expressed by the Chair will be explained in a legalistic manner by the hon. Minister. I have given one amendment with regard to the life of the Assembly. According to the present wording of the Bill, the period of five years referred to in clause (1) of article 172 shall, in the case of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Sikkim referred to in clause (b), be deemd to have commenced on the appointed day. For that I have given an amendment. I hope it is in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution and the Minister will accept it.

Our country had no expansionist designs of any sort. We have been respecting the wishes and sentiments of our neighbours and we have no imperialist design to appropriate any kingdom. Sikkim is a part and parcel of our country Many members have pointed out how the ruler of Sikkim has been a member of the Chamber of Princes. After independence, when the integration of princely States was going on, we had come to a sort of standstill agreement in order to respect the wishes of the people and the Chogyal But now the people's wishes have triumphed over the autocratic rule of the Chogyal and we have very gracefully responded to their request I welcome the people of Sikkim and I am sure their interests will be very well safeguarded.

About the special powers of the Govrnor, Sikkim has several ethnic groups and the Governor has been given special powers only to have communal harmony and ethnic affinity between different groups. These powers shall be used subject to the directions of the President.

With these words, I welcome this Bill.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir, when the Government came forward with the earlier Constitution (Amendment) Bill last year some of us on this side had certain reservations which we frankly expressed, with regard to the Government's intention of making Sikkim an Associate State. We wondered whether that kind of constitutional arrangement has any natural and logical reconciliation with the general framework of the Indian Constitution and our political system. Now Government have come forward with this new Bill giving Sikkim the status of a full-fledged State. Obviously things have moved so fast from last September till today that the Government have come with this Bill in this rapid manner because they are not willing to wait a day longer than is absolutely essential I feel this attitude at this stage is right. If we want to do what we are seeking to do today, let us do it gracefully and as quickly as possible, before the international agencies and parties concerned take advantage of the situation and make things so complicated that although logic may be on our side, we may find ourselves in some difficulty with regard to the natural assimilation of the Sikkimese people with the Indian Union.

The statement of objects and reasons refers to the Sikkim Assembly's resolution about the institution of Chogyal having become an anachronism. I agree that he has been an instrument in the hands of international agencies as also a person helping them, prompted by his own self-interest, to perpetuate the complicated situation there. Therefore, the sooner we get rid of that institution the better, but the Bill hardly makes any mention of the immediate future of the Chogyal. When this Bill becomes an Act, where does the Chogyal go? Will he still remain in Sikkim? Will he be an ordinary citizen of Sikkim, or will he be put under some kind of observation by the Government? What will the Government do with him? We should know that

15 hrs.

Now, Sir, I am prepared to believe that the opinion poll in Sikkim could have been conducted in a fair manner, but we have to be satisfied—when I say "we", I mean all fair-minded people all over the world. After all we have to convince people outside India also, not only ourselves—whether such

a referendum within four days was conducted in a fair manner. I want to ask the Minister this question and get a satisfactory answer.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I have given very specific information about this and I have stated that it was done in the fairest possible manner.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I accept his statement, but let us also not forget that although the opinion poll in favour of Sikkim joining India is by a majority, out of 97,000 people in the electrorate as many as 37,000 have not bothered to record their votes. We have to accept that situation also Threfore, let us not take the Sikkimese people entirely for granted. Their democratic urges and aspirations must be looked at from the point of view of trying to understand their special situation and helping them to become normalised so that they could join the normal pattern of democratic institutions and practices in the country at large.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons in the last para the Minister says that it is proposed to include Sikkim as a full-fledged State. If it is a full-fledged State, I should have thought it would have the same normal status as the other 21 States of the Indian Union But on the one hand you are saying full-fledged, and on the other hand you are saying that certain reservations, certain powers, certain special precautions will have to be taken. I agree that these precautions will have to be taken because it is a border State, but then do not say that you want to make it a full-fledged State. Many will argue that it is better to have it as a full-fledged State, straightaway rather than in stages, but why not have Sikkim as a constituent unit? After all, The Assembly asked for Sikkim to be made a constituent unit of India: Could we not have made it a constituent unit by having it as a Union Territory? Perhaps the Government of India's answer would be that if we are to make it a Union Territory and later on into a full-fledged State, why not do it now itself? I am inclined to be in favour of it, but I want to make this point that we are injecting a dose of democracy to rapidly and too intensely into an area and into a people where unfortunately because of the Chogyal and because of other historical traditions, democracy was by and large absent.

I want this House to go somewhat into the history of the early years of independence. Soon after independence came to our country in 1947, it is on record that Sardar Patel, the then Minister of States, apart from being the Deputy Prime Minister of the country, very much wanted Sikkim to be considered as one of the Princely States of the Indian Union but because of the thinking of the South Block then, the then Prime Minister Pandit Nehru was advised that it would perhaps upset and disturb our relations with our great neighbour China and that Tibet's autonomy might not be preserved. The argument was: If you make Sikkim part of India, then China would have another excuse and Tibet would be taken over So, that was the argument, but what happened later on? In 1958 Tibet was annexed by China. In 1962 the entire world knows, and we also know to our shame, the debacle that took place when the Chinese troops attacked India.

Therefore, it is only from 1962 onwards that the Government of India's attitude towards these Northern Himalayan border areas became different and began to be based on more realistic considerations. Therefore, if what Sardar Patel wanted in 1947-48 had been done at that time, has would never have arisen.

You, Mr. Deputy-Speaker have raised certain objections.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not raised any objections. It is none of my business to raise any objection, but it is my duty to guide the House.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I stand corrected in the use of my words. You were guiding us. I would therefore like to be further guided by the Minister whether it is not true that by the passing of this Bill, all treaties of

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

friendship etc. will automatically lapse, and that there will be no further need to go into a special procedural arrangement declaring that these Acts and Treaties are null and void. I should have thought at least from the commonsense point of view. I do not know the legal point of view, that once this Parliament passes a Bill of this nature, all previous Act and agreements would stand cancelled.

If you look at page 2 para (g), it is said that the Governor of Sikkim shall have special responsibility for peace etc If you give special responsibility to the Governor, is there any guarantee that this special responsibility will be used with utmost discretion by whoever be the Governor of Sikkim, which will be the 22nd State of Indian Union, in the interests of Indian security, independence and freedom? After all, you have removed one man, the Chogyal, who was an obstacle but the Governor, acting in his discretion but under the authority and instructions from New Delhi, may perhaps sometimes do things which may be contrary to the wishes of the elected people or the Sikkim Government. That is my fear. It is based not on mere academic considerations. It is based on the experience of Governors of other States of the Indian Union behaving as mere subordinate agents of the Government of India, setting aside the wishes and aspirations of ever the elected Members of the respective States. Therefore, in a changing situation, it is no use merely incorporating something from the old Government of India Act of 1935 into this Act. My fear is that by giving these wide and large discretionary powers to the Governor, it is possible that the Kazi who is now perhaps naturally happy as we are all in this House happy, that the institution of Chogyal has been dissolved, may find himself in a new difficulty or danger or challenge in the Governor being an agency for thwarting the democratic wishes of the people.

I would like to say in conclusion that I wish all prosperity to our friends and brethren of Sikkim who are now going to become a part of our larger family. I do not think it is an annexation by India, but it is the culmination of forces, historical, logical and political, in that part of the country. I only hope that the normalisation of the democratic processes in Sikkim will be such as will make the Sikkimese people enjoy all the rights and freedoms of Indian democracy and the Indian Constitution as much as we do. It is, of course, true that in many States of the Indian Union today we are unable to exercise our freedoms and rights, even though they are freely recognised by our Constitution. This is because of certain political factors. I only hope that that dark cloud will soon disappear and that the rights and freedoms conferred on us, or rather recognised by the Constitution, will be ours and of the people of Sikkim too.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनदगाव) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, संविधान (38 वां संशोधन) विधेयक, जो श्री चव्हाण जी लाये है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हू।

सन 1921 से लेकर आज तक हिमालय की गोद में बसे हुए एक छोटे से भूखंड, सिक्कीम और हमारा, भारत का क्या संबंध रहा उसकी पृष्ठभूमि भी श्री चव्हाण ने बताई है। सन् 1950 मे हमारी एक सन्धि हुई, जिसके अन्तर्गत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों, आन्तरिक स्वच्छ प्रशासन, कम्युनिकेशन्ज और अनेक प्रकार के सहयोग और सद्भावना का हम पालन करते चले आ रहे हैं। लेकिन आज के युग में प्रजा राजा को स्वीकार करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। भले ही राजा अपने आप में राजा समझे और यही भूल चोग्याल से हो गई। अंग्रेजी में कहते है —

He failed to read the writing on the wall.

अगर जन-मानस की स्थिति को, इस परिवर्तन को, विचारशील और प्रगतिशील विचारधारा को चोग्याल ने आत्मसात किया होता तो, जो क्रांति की ओर, वहां की, सिक्किम, की जनता ने कदम बढ़ाये, सभव है सन् 1950 की संधि के अन्तर्गत हम और आगे बढ़ते। लेकिन चोग्याल का यह रुख और उनकी पत्नी श्रीमती होप कुक, जो अमरीकन महिला हैं, कि विचारधारा जनता की विचार-धारा के बिल्कुल विपरित थी जिसे जनता ने स्वीकार नहीं किया। इससे जन-मानस को उभार मिला। हमने किसी प्रकार के प्रभाव से उनको प्रभावित करने का कोई आचरण नही किया, कोई कोशिश नही की। यह उनका अपना ही अमर था। एक लोकतत्र जो पनप रहा है, जो हमारा पड़ौसी है, जिस पर 1950 की संधि के अनुसार यह दायित्व है, हम उसके साथ क्यो न हो जाये, और वह हमारा एक पार्ट एड पार्सल क्यो न बन जाये। वह हमारी धरती का अंग है, हम क्यो न सामीप्य और सान्निध्य प्राप्त कर लें। श्री समर मुखर्जी की बात से मुझे बडा दुख हुआ। जिस समय हम सशोधन विधेयक लाये, कास्टीट्यूशन अमेंडमेंट की बात आई, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमें इस बात का ख्याल कर लेना चाहिये था कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति क्या होगी, उसकी प्रतिक्रिया क्या होगी, उसका रिएक्शन क्या होगा। समार की कल्पना मे शायद उनकी एक ही कल्पना चीन की तरफ है कि वह क्या सोचेगा। वह क्या सोचेगा, हम कब तक इसकी परवाह करेंगे। हमने क्या सोचा था, जब हमने चीनी-हिन्दी भाई-भाई कहा था और पड़ोसी राष्ट्र के नाते यह कहा था। आप चीन की तरफ इशारा करते हुए उसकी प्रतिक्रिया की बात के माध्यम से अपनी प्रति-क्रिया आप बताना चाहते है। (व्यवधान)

श्री शशि भूषण : चीन की तरफ से उत्तर देने का इन्होंने कब से ठेका ले लिया है?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Do you know the difference between China's stand and our stand regarding Kashmir and Sikkim? They have demanded self-determination At least, that much idea you must have

SHRI R. S PANDEY: How has Tibet been taken? What is your answer?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: What is our stand we have explained. You have no idea as to what is the difference between self-determination and full rights for internal administration.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : जिस समय चीन की प्रतिक्रिया कहकर आप अपनी प्रतिक्रिया बता रहे थे, उस समय मुझे प्रधान मत्री के उस बयान का ध्यान आया जिसमें उन्होने कहा कि जब पाकिस्तान ने हुंजा स्टेट को हड़प कर लिया, तब चीन कहां चला गया था? तब चीन ने प्रतिक्रिया नही बताई और वह चुप रहा। सिक्कीम की जनता जब जनमत के माध्यम से स्नेह और प्रेम के साथ हमसे मिलना चाहती है और हम छाती से उनको लगाना चाहते हैं प्यार से, स्नेह से, ममता से और मोह से, लोकतत्र के नाते तो उसमे क्या बुरा हो गया क्या अनुचित हो गया। हमे इस बात की क्या चिन्ता है कि हम अन्त-र्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिक्रिया को देखें। कोई भी अन्तर्रा-ष्ट्रीय प्रतिक्रिया हमारी अपनी राष्ट्रीय प्रति-क्रिया से बड़ी नही हो सकती है। हमारी राष्ट्रीय प्रतिक्रिया यह है कि हम विस्तार-वादी नही है, हम स्वीकारवादी है। जो हम से मिलना चाहता है, जिसको हम सहयोग और सहायता देते चले आ रहे थे, अगर आज वह भू-खड, सिक्किम की जनता अपना निर्वाचन कर के स्वतत्र स्वायत्त शासन बनाकर जनमत सग्रह के द्वारा यह विचार प्रकट करती है कि हम भारत के साथ रहना चाहते है तो हमे इस धारा मे किसी प्रकार का अवरोध करने की प्रतिक्रिया नही करनी चाहिये। हम इसका स्वागत करेंगे और आज का दिन बड़ा शुभ है, महत्वपूर्ण है जब कि माननीय मत्री जी यह संशोधन

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

विधेयक लाये है। हम उनको छाती से लगायेंगे लोकतंत्र के नाम पर और उनका जीवन ऊपर उठाने के लिये तथा शिक्षा, आर्थिक और अध्यात्मिक जो भी उनकी परम्पराए हैं उनको मजबूत करने मे हम उनकी सहायता करेंगे कि यह हमारा सकल्प है हमारी प्रतिज्ञा है।

हम उनको एक दिन भी ऐसा महसूस नही होने देंगे कि उन्होने हमसे मिलने का निर्णय कर के कोई गलत काम किया है।

चोग्याल की पत्नी का एक वक्तव्य न्ययार्क टाइम्स मे छपा है कि चोग्याल को भारत सरकार ने सिक्किम म गिरफ्तार कर रखा है। इसकी निन्दा होनी चाहिये, यह गलत बयान है। चोग्याल आज भी स्वतत्र है। वह बीमार है, हम चाहते है उनका स्वास्थ्य अच्छा हो वह एक नागरिक की तरह वहा रहे। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत मे जो यह गलत बयानी की जा रही है मै उसका खडन करता हू। वह एक स्वतत्र नागरिक है।

SHRI G VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while passing this Constitution (Amendment) Bill, we are going to put an end to the 334-year old rule of the Namgyal dynasty in Sikkim I take this opportunity to congratulate and welcome the people of Sikkim into this large family of India Many speakers before me were attacking the Chogyal I think, he has done something because but for his actions this Bill would not have been before us today His utterances at Kathmandu were a blessing in disguise Immediately the Sikkim Congress and the Assembly of Sikkim took up the matter and they passed a unanimous Resolution, upon which the Government of India has brought forward this Bill before us This is not a sudden development. If we go through the political history of Sikkim, we will find that the Sikkim Congress has been demanding accession of the Sikkim territory, that beautiful Himalayan Kingdom to India for a long time, for more than two decades. In 1949-50, before the Stand-still Agreement was signed, the Sikkim Congress had passed a Resolution that there should be accession of Sikkim to India In 1959 also they passed a Resolution demanding merger of the territory with India But the Chogyal was there as a hindrance, as a stumbling block Somehow the Government of India was also carrying on with him without having any other alternative But the recent elections in Sikkim, where the Sikkim Congress won a wonderful victory gaining 35 out of 36 seats, brought about the change Now the people have expressed themselves clearly that they should become a part of this country, and I think it is our bounden duty to welcome them and it should become the 22nd State of this great country

It is the Chogyal himself who wanted a referendum on the future of this territory On 3 March 1975, he stated that Sikkim's status could only be changed through a free and fair referendum reflecting the will of the Sikkimese people This is what the Chogyal himself said After the referendum, he should have accepted the decision of the people After the 1974 elections, when a popular Ministry was installed in Gangtak, Chogyal refused to accept that government he refused to accept the Assembly, he refused to accept the result of the elections conducted in that territory When he went to Kathmandu to attend the coronation ceremony of the King of Nepal, he met the press and he told the press and the world

'There is no fully responsible democratic Government in Sikkim' Not only that, Sir. He said this also 'A few ministers there cannot claim to be Government'. Neither the Assembly nor the Ministers could be termed Government, but only the Chogyal could be termed so; this is the attitude which he took and so he could not pull on with the Government or the Chief Minister there. Now we are going to pass this Bill and Sikkim will become the 22nd State of India We will have to do something for the economic betterment of these people. In Sikkim I may say there has been no land reform as such

In 1907 the Sikkim Government passed an order banning the transfer of land from bhutias and lepchas to Nepalese who were forming the majority. In 1949 the Zamindari Abolition Act was passed. I was going through this report. And it struck me as something curious. They fixed land ceiling like this. I don't know how far this is being implemented. But this is how they fixed. The individual family can own upto 20 acres of land. But the village headman can own upto 30 acres of land. Another interesting feature is this. The Bhutias, the Lepchas and the Nepalese landed aristocracy can own land upto 100 acres; they are called khazis and Thikadars. There has been no regular land survey and this Act is not a uniform Act. There are private estates which account for 45,000 acres. There are some few monastaries owning thousands of acres also. These have to be taken over by Government immediately so that landless people get the land. In the northern part of Sikkim there is a system prevailing now. This is there in Lachung, which is in northern Sikkim. Every 12 or 15 years all the lands are put together and they are distributed according to the existing population. It may be called a crude form of socialism! But this cannot go on for ever. There must be some permanent laws and permanent ceiling on land and there should be special Acts. These Bhutias and Lepchas are minority communities and they should be properly looked after. Their interests should be safeguarded.

I hope that after passing this Bill the Government of India will take up all these issues with the Government of Sikkim and see that their economic development takes place quickly. I am told, in many places, taxes are collected, but they are not being credited to the Government. There are private persons who are taking away this money. These attempts should be stopped immediately.

The people of Sikkim have taken a bold political decision and they justly feel that their economic advancement is going to be looked after well by their brethren in India. I congratulate the people of Sikkim.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Supri): I take this opportunity like some other Members before to congratulate the people of Sikkim and I welcome them into the fold of the Indian Union. I don't view this problem as a legal one. It is a political question and it should be viewed in that context legal nicoties and constitutional methods are no doubt helpful in this process but it is primarily a political decision and I am glad that the Government of India has at last come to this conclusion that Sikkim should form part of the Indian Union. This problem should be viewed in the larger context of the march of the Indian revolution which triumphed in this subcontinent in 1947.

Unfortunately, for certain reasons or certain reservations in some quarters, Sikkim could not become a part of India in 1947 itself.

I think the States Congress which was the popular organisation in Sikkim had demanded more or less, in 1947, that the accession of Sikkim to India should be accepted as a part of Indian Union. But, unfortunately, it was not done. The same point was repeated in 1959 also. I am glad that in 1975, the aspirations and urges of the people which were there all along, are now being fulfilled.

Now, a charge may be made internationally that India—has the expansionist tendency and, if that charge has to be accepted, then it is equally valid for the accession of other Indian States which were much earlier ruled by the rulers. If the merger of the other princely States into the Indian Union were considered as a step in fulfilment of political urges and aspirations of the people, then the case of Sikkim should also be treated on the same basis.

In Sikkim, we had not only the struggle for a representation or popular Government but there was also a struggle between the democracy and autocracy. Now, we have been able to fulfil the objective of ending the feudalism there and merging it with the rest of the country. It was unfortunate that there feudalism and autocratic rule had to be

[Shri Hari Kishore Singh]

continued. It had the support and sympathy from the countries in many parts of the world. Certain elements—national or international—have expressed sympathy for the Chogyal. I blame the Chogyal; as has been rightly pointed out here, the institution of Chogyal is so anachronistic that it has now been done away with by the Resolution of the Assembly itself. If there is any ambiguity in this Act about the position of the Chogyal, I am sure, the External Affairs Minister will make the point quite clear.

There are now certain elements which are quite active in Nepal who are in sympathy with the Chogyal. Government of India should make it clear to the Government of Nepal that this kind of thing. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Do not get entangled by bringing in Nepal.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH. Sir, I mean the pro-Chogyal elements in Nepal and other parts of India are active. It is a matter of concern to us. The Government of India should make it clear to Nepal that it cannot be tolerated.

My last point is this. That is about the behaviour of certain business community and traders in Sikkim. It is very unfortunate that in this difficult terrain and in the geographic situation of Sikkim, there are certain traders, who are of Indian origin, who take advantage of this situation.

With these few words, I support the Bill.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I could have whole-heartedly supported this Bill if the abolition of the institution of the Chogyal—as a matter of fact it is the Government of India itself that has really consolidated the position of the Chogyal by its action in the past—and, if now the abolition of this office and the integration of Sikkim territory with India as a full-fledged state would have really ushered in popular democracy into being a part of this country. Unfortunately, the way the Bill has been framed, there is little hope that there will be any modicum of democracy there in Sikkim even after its integration with the rest of India. Already, in this Constitution Amendment Bill, under clause (3), Section 371 (g), the Governor has been given special responsibilities of an extraordinary character about which already comments have been made from both sides of the House. There are certain features of this Bill which have aroused apprehension even in the minds of the Sikkimese people themselves. Unfortunately, in this country and even in this Parliament we have a tendency like ostrich to bury our heads in the sand and refuse to see evil or hear evil. The pleasant or unpleasant fact—the objective fact—about population composition of Sikkim is that there the original Sikkimese population or Lapcha-Bhutiya population is in minority and the Nepalese population is in a great majority When the Government of Sikkim Act was passed in 1974 the new Assembly was elected on parity formula. Now, you are incorporating the Sikkim territory to India as fullfledged State of the Indian Union. What will be the position with regard to the equilibrium that has been created by the Government of Sikkim Act and election by method of parity between the Nepalese and the Sikkimese? Now, if this Bill is passed the existing Assembly will be continued It will be given a fresh lease of life for another five years. That means the Assembly elected on the parity formula will continue. Will that be liked by the majority?

I have in my hands today's issue of 'Business Standard' of Calcutta, where I find that the General Secretary of Sikkim Congress, Shri S. K. Rai and Shri Narbahadur Khatiawara, President of the Sikkim Youth Congress have jointly issued a statement saying that this parity formula must go. That means immediately there will be an out-cry on behalf of the majority of the Nepalese population about the citizenship rights of the Nepalese people as a citizen of a full-fledged State of India. They have already issued a

protest. I think the way this Bill has been formulated in a hurried manner this will only open hornet's nest. There will be no democracy so to speak.

Sir, I do not know whether any reference in the House by other hon. Members has been made to the existing constitution of the Assembly. In that Assembly the Chief Executive nominated by the Government of India and accepted by the Chogyal is the Speaker of the Assembly. What will be the position of the Chief Executive? In the present arrangement whatever the decision the Government of Sikkim or the Cabinet of Sikkim might take, that has to be communicated to the head of the State, that is, the Chogyal through the Chief Executive and the Chief Executive is responsible to the Government of India. Now, Chogyal goes. Whether the same arrangement between the Chief Executive and the Governor will continue, I would request the hon. Minister for External Affairs to make this point very clear, secondly what they are doing about the apprehensions that have already arisen in a section of the Nepalese population. How are they going to tackle the same? I hope Government will try to satisfy the House on these scores.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call the Minister to answer, I would like to say that there is a certain amount of confusion in the debate as far as I can see. Apart from the other questions of a general nature, which the Members have put across, I would like him, in particular, to deal with certain constitutional issues in the course of his reply. First is the provision in sub-clause (k) of the Bill, wherein you have ensured that all the laws existing in Sikkim today will continue. Does it mean that the Government of Sikkim Act also continues, where the position of the Chogyal, his powers, and as you have said, that constitutional monstrocity of the Chief Executive in Sikkim, they all remain. Do they remain? This is one question. Another question is, sub-clause (i) of the Bill, where you have ensured the continuance of the High Court of Sikkim. Now, there is a report here that there is a case before the Sikkim High Court where the Chief Magistrate had given some injunction to the Sikkim Assembly not to proceed with the election of the Members to this House, not to discuss the Chogyal and so on and so forth. What is the constitutional implication of that? Then, sub-clause (m), where you have said that any agreement entered into by the Government of India and the Government of Sikkim should be outside the jurisdiction of any Court including the Supreme Court. Now, the agreement here between the Government of India and the Chogyal says very clearly that the affairs of the Chogyal, his house and everything should not be discussed. Before we proceed in this, if you can shed some light on these implications, the House will be in a better position to give its support. I think, generally, we support the intention of this Bill.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Now, it seems, Sir, that the Chogyal will remain.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He will continue, as far as I can see.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, I am thankful to all the hon. Members for participating in this debate and giving their hearty and friendly welcome to the people of Sikkim for joining the family of the States of the Republic of India.

Sir, at present, what we are dealing with is not a normal situation. It is a very important political development, which has taken place in Sikkim. So, we will have to see, not purely in a legalistic manner, what is happening. We must, at the same time, try to see the political significance of the law and the constitutional amendment that we are passing. Sir, first of all, I will try to deal with the problem that you yourself have raised. I must give it the top most priority and explain the position. My first argument is meant to invite your attention to the political situation. You mentioned about the provision (k) which says "laws in force immediately before. . ." This applies to all laws in force, but, as a matter of political fact,

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

the Government of Sikkim Act, 1974 has become inoperative. It is not in force and they have already abolished the institution of Chogyal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They have not repealed the Act.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It is not a question of repealing or not repealing. The point is that it is a political fact today that the institution of Chogyal, by the people's resolution and people's mandate, has been abolished The Act has become inoperative. Therefore, the legal difficulty that you are in. . .

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: May I point out that in the Bill itself, you have almost stabilised the position of the Government of Sikkim Act?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: We have not. This refers to the law in force immediately before the appointed day. The political fact is that the Government of Sikkim Act is not in force today. By this Constitution Amendment Act itself, we will take a certain new position.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Is it not to be formally repealed?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Let us leave it to the judgment of the Assembly of Sikkim. It is not for us to repeal that Act because, as far as we are concerned, it is whipping a dead horse.

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): Should they not repeal the Act?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: If they want to repeal, they can repeal. Let us leave it to their judgment in this matter. Once I say that they have to repeal, it would mean that I accept that that Act is in operation, but we know that it is not in operation. This is the political circumstance that we have to take into account.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This is a very good political argument, but is it a sound constitutional argument?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: A constitutional argument is essentially a political argument. Constitutional law is very fundamentally the political law of a country. When we are amending the constitutional law, really speaking we are making both political and constitutional arguments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Does the Executive Officer continue? He is part of the Act?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As I said, at the present moment, the Chief Minister continues. The actual fact is that it is not the Government of Sikkim Act that operates there; it is the will of the people that is operating there at the present moment. Let us face the situation. We are not dealing with some sort of normal, ordinary, legalistic situation, we are really dealing, if I may say so, with some revolutionary political situation. This is a fact. I have tried to meet your point as far as I can.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We are not satisfied.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Mr. Indrajit Gupta may himself argue about it. But the entire House is agreed that the Chogyal has been abolished.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is there.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: This is what I am repeating. That office stands abolished. I am confirming what you say. That office has been abolished by the people of Sikkim. We are acting on the will of the people as it is expressed in the Resolution passed by the Assembly and ratified by the people's opinion. This is the basic political fact which is at the root of this constitutional amendment which must not be lost sight of.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is about the Chogyal. But so long as the Act is there, can the Sikkim Assembly remove the Executive Officer and elect a Speaker? Can they elect the Speaker of the Assembly?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Once this Constitution Amendment Act becomes law, naturally the Executive Officer and everybody goes. It becomes a normal State. The Executive Officer has no place in that scheme of things. It will be a normal State, a normal legislature, a normal High Court, a normal Council of Ministers; it will be a normal Governor.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): You say 'normal Governor'. But you are endowing him with very abnormal powers.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: There I may have a little argument with you.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: I will invite your attention to sub-clause (i) of clause (b):

> "The Assembly for Sikkim formed as a result of the elections held in Sikkim in April 1974 with thirty-two members elected in the said elections. . . shall be deemed to be the Legislative Assembly of the State of Sikkim duly constituted under this Constitution".

That stabilises the position, the stereotype position of the existing Assembly with its President, the Chief Executive Officer, as the Speaker.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It only stabilises the election of the members and it constitutes the Assembly of the State. It, really speaking, does not mean anything more than that.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): It does not repeal the existing law.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: That is a different matter. I have made my position clear. You are a lawyer and you are trying to interpret a dead law.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am no lawer; I am just a man of commonsense.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I am both a lawyer and politician. Coming back to the question whether we are giving any less type of statehood to Sikkim, I really do not know how many more arguments I can advance in this matter because I have said so and I should like to repeat that the new State of Sikkim which is taking birth under the amendment of the Consitution is as important and has as equal status as any other State in India like U.P., Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Nagaland, Tripura or Meghalaya. Having given equal status to the States, we have seen some provisions in our Constitution. Situations vary from State to State and therefore certain arrangements have to be made for those special situations. In the case of Nagaland we have given certain powers to the Governor to be exercised in his individual judgment. In the case of Andhra, we have given some special powers to the President. In the case of Maharashtra and Gujarat, for the purpose of development we have given certain special responsibility to the Governor. Sometimes we are prone to neglect or ignore the provisions that are meant for certain special conditions. I know for instance that the special provisions about the responsibility of the Governor in the case of Gujarat and Maharashtra had remained inoperative because of certain situation developing there. In Sikkim we have some specific situation. There is a certain history behind it that has to be met with certain powers which are put in the hand of the President ultimately discretion has to be used under the orders and directions of the President, who is the constitutional head of India, that means that it will be only on the advice of the Council of Ministers who are responsible to this hon. House here. It would be wrong to say that what we are creating is something less than a State.

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

I should like to make one point here. It is my duty to make this observation. Shri Inderjit Gupta made a very brilliant speech on this Bill but he was rather unfair to the executive officer there. One may not like him he may not like the executive officer; he made certain observations about the officer who is holding office there. He may be an ICS officer. I know under what difficult circumstances he functioned in Sikkim in the last few months since he went there as executive officer, with what devotion he has been of service to the people of Sikkim and to India It will be a failure if I do not make a mention of that here.

15.49 hrs.

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Some Members mentioned about Bhutan. I should like to tell them that the King of Bhutan was never treated as one of the princes of India Let us not make wrong comparisons; it will be unfair to do that sort of thing I cannot forget what my hon friend Shri Samar Mukherjee said. It seems that we have found ourselves always on different wave lengths. We were talking about India; he is worried about international opinion. We are worried about what the people of Sikkim want I do not know what sort of international opinion he is worried about. . . (*Interruptions*) Whatever the founding fathers of the Constitution may have done, we have made certain changes in that. There were princely States; they disappeared. There were privy purses; we have abolished them. This is the process of evolution. The nation is developing and responding to the new urges and new problems as they arise There was an effort made to evolve some sort of reconciliation between the Chogyal and the people, but it has not succeeded So, we have come here to say, it has not succeeded. It was an evolution in that sense. Formerly he was a completely unrestricted feudal maharaja there. Then he was made a constitutional head, which he did not accept. Not only that, but he certainly tried to subvert the entire Government there and went against the democratic urges of the people of Sikkim.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Don't make him the Chief Executive Officer there!

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: There would not be any Chief Executive Officer under the new system. The question was asked, what about the future of the Chogyal? It depends on him. He does not remain Chogyal. We would be interested in his individual welfare and in his family's welfare, just as we would be interested in the welfare of any other citizen of India. There is no question of the Chogyal remaining Chogyal and dealing with him as an institution.

Sir, I have tried to deal with the important points raised This is one of the rare occasions when, excepting one group, the entire House has supported this Constitution (Amendment) Bill I appeal to the House to accept this Bill unanimously

MR SPEAKER: Before I put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by Division.

Let the Lobbies be cleared

The Lobbies have been cleared. The question is:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 12] [15.59 hrs.

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Agarwal, Shri Virendra
Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Anand Singh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Arvind Netam, Shri

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Balakrishniah, Shri T.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bheeshmadev, Shri M
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa, Shri T. V.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chellachami, Shri A. M.
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chhutten Lal, Shri
Choudhary, Shri B. E.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalip Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Desai, Shri D. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K.R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri T. H.
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Giri, Shri S. B.
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Godfrey, Shrimati M
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Gupta Shri Indrajit
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri
Hashim, Shri M. M
Ismail Hossain Khan, Shri
Jadeja, Shri D. P.
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Jayalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Jharkhande Rai, Shri
Jitendra Prasad, Shri

Joseph, Shri M. M.
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kader, Shri S. A.
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kailas, Dr.
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kale, Shri
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kavde, Shri B. R.
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Lambodar Baliyar, Shri
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Lutfal Haque, Shri
'Madhukar' Shri K. M.
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
Manjhi, Shri Bhola
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
Mayavan, Shri V.
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
Melkote, Dr. G. S.
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Misra, Shri S. N.
Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Mohanty, Shri Surendra
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Naik, Shri B. V.
Nimbalkar, Shri
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Palodkar, Shri Manikrao
Panda, Shri D. K.
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patel, Shri Prabhudas
Patel, Shri R. R.
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri C. A.
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri J. B.

Peje, Shri S. L.
Purty, Shri M. S.
Radhakrishnan, Shri S.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Prakash, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramji Ram, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ray, Shrimati Maya
Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Reddy, Shri P. V.
Reddy, Shri Sidram
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sangaliana, Shri
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satyanarayana, Shri B.
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Shetty, Shri K. K.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shivappa, Shri N.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Prof.
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Sardar Swaran Singh
Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewari, Shri Shankar
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.

Tula Ram, Shri
Uikey, Shri M G.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Viswanathan, Shri G
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
Yadav, Shri N P
Yadav, Shri R P
Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri

NOES

Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
*Dixit, Shri G C
Haldar, Shri Madhuryya
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
*Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Mukherjee, Shri Saroj
*Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sen, Shri Robin
*Surendra Pal Singh, Shri

MR SPEAKER The result† of the division is

Ayes—288,

Noes—12

*Wrongly voted for NOES

†The following Members also recorded their votes —

AYES: Sarvashri V Shanker Giri, Kamala Prasad, Sidrameshwar Swamy Banamali Patnaik, Kushok Bakula, K Chikkalingaiah, Dattajirao Kadam, Ram Dayal, Anand Prasad Dhusia, Tulsidas Dasappa, Ram Hedaoo, N E Horo, Surendra Pal Singh, Pratap Singh Negi, G C Dixit and Hukam Chand Kachwai

NOES: Sarvashri Mohammad Ismail, Bijoy Modak and Jagadish Bhattacharyya.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than-two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The motion was adopted

Clause 2- (*Amendment of First Schedule*)

MR SPEAKER We will now take clause by clause consideration For clause 2 there is one amendment by the Government

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN I beg to move

Page 1, lines 13-14,

for "Thirty-eighth Amendment'

substitute "Thirty-sixth Amendment (3)

MR SPEAKER The question is

Page 1, lines 13-14,

for Thirty-eighth Amendment"

substitute "Thirty-sixth Amendment (3)

The motion was adopted

16 hrs.

MR SPEAKER The question is

'That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 13 **16.03 hrs.**

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Agarwal, Shri Virendra
Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Anand Singh, Shri

Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Arvind Netam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Balakrishniah, Shri T.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bheeshmadev, Shri M.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri

Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa, Shri T. V.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chellachami, Shri A. M.
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chhutten Lal, Shri
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
Choudhary, Shri B. E.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh

Daga, Shri M. C.
Damani, Shri S. R.
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Desai, Shri D. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar

Engti, Shri Biren

Gaekwad, Shri Fatesinghrao
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri T. H.
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Giri, Shri S. B.
Giri, Shri V. Shanker
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Godfrey, Shrimati M.
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri
Hashim, Shri M. M.
Horo, Shri N. E.
Ismail Hossain Khan, Shri

Jadeja, Shri D. P.
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Jharkhande Rai, Shri
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Joseph, Shri M M
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
Kadam, Shri J G
Kader, Shri S A
Kahandole, Shri Z M
Kailas, Dr
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kale, Shri
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Kamala Prasad, Shri
Kamble, Shri T D
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr
Kasture, Shri A S
Kavde, Shri B R
Khadilkar, Shri R K
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kotrashetti, Shri A K
Krishnan, Shri G Y
Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi
Krishnappa, Shri M V
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kureel, Shri B N.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Lambodar Baliyar, Shri
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Lutfal Haque, Shri

'Madhukar', Shri K. M.
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Malaviya, Shri K D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
Manjhi, Shri Bhola
Maurya, Shri B P
Mavalankar, Shri P G
Mayavan, Shri V
Mehta, Dr Jivraj
Melkote, Dr G S
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G S.
Misra, Shri S N
Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohsin, Shri F H
Muhammed Khuda Buksh, Shri
Murthy, Shri B S
Naik, Shri B V
Nair, Shri Sreekantan
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Nimbalkar, Shri
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Pamuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Palodkar, Shri Manikrao
Panda, Shri D K
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar

Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patel, Shri Prabhudas
Patel, Shri R. R.
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri Banamali
Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Peje, Shri S. L.
Purty, Shri M. S.

Radhakrishnan, Shri S.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram Dayal, Shri
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Hedaoo, Shri
Ram Prakash, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramji Ram, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ray, Shrimati Maya
Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Reddy, Shri P. V.
Reddy, Shri Sidram
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Rohatagi, Shrimati Sushila
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri

Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sangliana, Shri
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satyanarayana, Shri B.
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sezhiyan, Shri Era
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Shetty, Shri K. K.

Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shivappa, Shri N.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Prof.
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Sardar Swaran Singh
Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Swell, Shri G. G.
Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewari, Shri Shankar
Tiwari, Shri D. N.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Viswanathan, Shri G
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
Yadav, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri R. P.
Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri

NOES

Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
Modak, Shri Bijoy
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Mukherjee, Shri Saroj
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sen, Shri Robin

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the division is :

Ayes—303;

Noes—10.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3.— (*Insertion of new Article 371F*)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : I beg to move :

Page 2,

Omit lines 43 to 49 (1)

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I beg to move .

Page 2, line 7,—

for "Thirty-eighth Amendment" *substitute* "Thirty-sixth Amendment" (4)

Page 4, lines 4-5,—

for 'Thirty-eighth Amendment" *substitute* "Thirty-sixth Amendment" (5)

Page 4, lines 7-8,—

for "Thirty-eighth Amendment" *substitute* "Thirty-sixth Amendment" (6)

*Shri Shankerrao Savant also recorded his vote for AYES.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I beg to move:

Page 2,—

for lines 33 and 34, *substitute*—

"by the people of the State of Sikkim in accordance with the provision of the Constitution;" (7)

Page 2,—

after line 42, insert—

"(ff) a Commissioner of Minorities shall be appointed by the President for safeguarding the social, economic and cultural rights of the minorities of the State of Sikkim and the Commissioner shall enjoy statutory right to recommend to the Parliament for implementation of his recommendations:

Provided that the President may implement such recommendations immediately subject to approval by the Parliament;" (8)

Page 3,—

after line 6, insert—

"(hh) the President shall fix up the quantums of personal properties and determine the nature of the amenities and privileges to be enjoyed by the Chogyal of Sikkim for a period of five years and thereafter, such matters shall vest with the authority of the State Assembly of Sikkim;" (10)

Page 3,—

after line 31, *insert*—

"Provided that such orders shall be approved by the Parliament within six months after gazetting of such notifications;" (11)

Page 3,—

Omit lines 40 to 43. (12)

Page 3. line 48,—

add at the end—

"and such order or orders shall be placed before the Parliament for its approval within six months after such public notification;" (13)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I beg to move:

Page 2,—

for lines 22 to 25, *substitute*—

"(c) in the case of the Assembly deemed to be the Legislative Assembly of the State of Sikkim under clause (b), the references to the period of five years in clause (1) of article 172 shall be construed as references to a period of four years and the said period of four years shall be deemed to commence from the appointed day;" (14)

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): I beg to move:

Page 3, line 46,—

for "do anything" *substitute*—

"direct all or any such measures" (16)

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जो संशोधन रखना चाहता हूं उस का यह अर्थ है कि जो यह 371(एफ) दफा जोड़ने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है, उसका (जी) हिस्सा हटा दिया जाए। यह हिस्सा गवर्नर के विशेष दायित्वों के बारे में और अधिकारों के बारे में है। यह हिस्सा गवर्नर के विशेष अधिकारों के बारे में है, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस को विधेयक से हटा दिया जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब 1950 में सिक्कीम के साथ भारत का करार हुआ, उस समय विदेश मंत्रालय ने एक प्रतिवेदन प्रकाशित किया था और उस में उन्होंने कहा था:

"The Government of India's policy is one of progressive association of the people of the State with its Government, the policy with which happily His Highness the Maharaja is in full agreement."

[श्री मधु लिमये]

यह 25 साल पहले कहा था और उस के बाद 25 वर्षों में लोकतंत्र का विकास करने के बजाए, 1973 तक लोकतंत्र का सिक्कीम में लोप हुआ था और स्वयं विदेशी मंत्री जी ने विगत साल, जब सिक्कीम बिल पर बहस् हुई थी, तो स्वीकारा था,

"During this period, it was becoming obvious that the internal administration of Sikkim and its political structure had led to the progressive isolation of the people from participation in administrative and political institution"

तो 1950 में आप ने जो घोषणा की थी, 23 सालों में उस के विपरित सिक्किम में काम हुआ और आप ने न केवल चौग्याल की संस्था का समर्थन किया, बल्कि सिक्कीम के अन्दर जो सामंतवाद है, उस को भी बनाए रखने की कोशिश की। आप केवल यही चाहते थे कि सिक्किम चाहे लोकतंत्र बने या न बने, हिन्दुस्तान का वहां जो अफिसर है, वह अपनी बात को जब तक मनवा सकता है, तब तक आप की पर्वाह नहीं थी कि सिक्किम की जनता को लोकतंत्र के अधिकार मिलते हैं या नहीं। अभी यहां पर लम्बी बहस हुई थी कि यह विधेयक पास होने के बाद हिन्दुस्तान के अधिकारी का, अफसर का जो प्रभाव सिक्किम में है, क्या उसे समाप्त किया जाएगा? मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि चीफ एक्जीक्यूटिव आफिसर जो है, वह तो चला जाएगा लेकिन उस की जगह वर्तमान विधेयक के अन्दर गवर्नर लेने वाला है। आज चव्हाण साहेब ने कहा कि हमारे संविधान में बहुत सी ऐसी धाराएं है जहां पर गवर्नर को विशेष अधिकार प्राप्त है और आप ने नागालैण्ड का विशेष तौर पर उल्लेख किया, लेकिन नागालैण्ड के बारे में स्थिति बिल्कुल भिन्न है। 371 ए जो नागालैण्ड के बारे में है, उस की क्लाज (बी) की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं

"The Governor of Nagaland shall have special responsibility with respect to law and order in the State of Nagaland for so long as, in his opinion, internal disturbances occurring in the Naga Hills-Tuensang area immediately before the formation of that State continue therein"

यानी चूंकि नागालैंड में एक विद्रोह चल रहा था इसलिए इस तरह का प्रावधान किया गया अभी आप ने यह घोषणा नहीं की है कि सिक्किम में कोई आन्तरिक विद्रोह हो रहा है। चुनी हुई एसेम्बली है और चुनी हुई एसेम्बली की चुनी हुई सरकार वहां राज्य कर रही है। तो ऐसी हालत में नागालैण्ड का जो आपने हवाला दिया है, मेरी समझ में वह बिल्कुल बेमतलब है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है, जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि 1935 के गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया एक्ट में जो कि अंग्रेजों का कानून था गवर्नरों को जिस तरह के विशेषाधिकार दिये गये थे, उसी तरह का प्रावधान आप इस विधेयक में रख रहे हैं और जब मैंने 1935 के कानून की चर्चा की थी तो चव्हाण साहब को अच्छा नहीं लगा था। उन्होंने कहा यहां तो लोक सभा है, सरकार लोक सभा के प्रति जिम्मेदार है और यह चुनी हुई लोक सभा है। अगर यही तर्क माना जाए तो सभी राज्यों के अधिकारों को समाप्त किया जा सकता है और यह तर्क दिया जा सकता है कि यह लोक सभा चुनी हुई लोक सभा है, सरकार का उत्तरदायित्व इस चुनी हुई लोक सभा के प्रति है, इसलिए अगर राज्यों के अधिकारों पर अतिक्रमण किया जाएगा तो वह ठीक बात होगी।

मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि उपनिवेशवाद की जो पृष्ठभूमि रही है उसी का यह अवशेष है। ऐसा लगता है कि प्रधान मंत्री और विदेश मंत्री अच्छे ढंग से अंग्रेज के चेलों के नाते यह सारा काम कर रहे हैं। जिस तरह से अंग्रेज के जमाने में यह 'विशेष उत्तरदायित्व' की बात चलती थी आज भी ये इसको इसी तरह से चलाना

चाहत हैं। मैं विदेश मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह के विशेष प्रावधान की जरुरत क्या है। आप संविधान के पूरे ढांचे को देखें उसमें 256 और 257 धारायें है। इन धाराओं के तहत केन्द्र सरकार को यह अधिकार प्राप्त होता है कि राज्यो से सभी कानूनों का और संविधान का पालन करवाए। आप निर्देश दे सकते हैं। कोई विशेष प्रावधान की जरुरत नहीं है। आगे चल कर 353 है एमरजंसी वाली। उस में सब तरह के अधिकार आपको हासिल हैं। फिर 354 है एमरजंसी वाली। इस में राज्यों के तकरीबन सभी अधिकार आप समाप्त कर सकते हैं। फिर 256 है। अगर सिक्किम मे या अन्य किसी राज्य में कान्स्टीट्यूशनल मशीनरी फेल हो जाती है तो आप राष्ट्रपति शासन भी जारी कर सकते हैं। इतना ही नही 365 धारा तो एकदम पीनल धारा है और विशेषाधिकारों की जरुरत ही नही है। यह इस प्रकार है:

> "Where any State has failed to comply with, or to give effect to, any directions given in the exercise of the executive power of the Union under any of the provisions of this Constitution, it shall be lawful for the President to hold that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution."

256, 257, 353, 354, 356 और 365 इन सब धाराओं के होने के बाद भी आपको क्यों आवश्यकता महसूस होती है कि गवर्नर को विशेषाधिकार दिए जाएं, इस की मैं विदेश मंत्री से सफाई चाहता हूं।

विगत 23 वर्षों में जो भी गलतियां हुई हों जिन के चलते सामानतवाद चलता रहा, चोग्याल की संस्था बनी रही, अगर आप एक नया चैप्टर अब खोलना चाहते हैं तो कम से कम सिक्किम के जो चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि हैं, वहां की जो विधान सभा है, उन पर विश्वास करना सीखो, उनके साथ विषम व्यवहार मत करो, असमान व्यवहार मत करो, जो अधिकार उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा को है, बिहार की विधान सभा को है, वही अधिकार आप उनको भी दें और उसी तरह का व्यवहार आप सिक्किम की विधान सभा और सरकार के साथ भी करें।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I think, it is the same amendment as I have given. My amendment is:

"Page 2,—

omit lines 43 to 49".

I just want to add one word to what Mr. Madhu Limaye has said. I have already indicated my views in my speech earlier.

I think that, as the Minister is very fond of emphassing, and rightly so, we have to see it in the political perspective. This is a political decision of historic importance which we are taking and from that point of view I feel that at this moment when we are welcoming the Sikkimese people into the Indian family, it is very incongruous and in bad taste to insert this clause here which says this and inserts a sort of proviso which is a limitation upon the democracy which we are wanting them to enjoy, although we say we are treating them on a basis of equality with other States. Here again, as I said, Sir, there is a hang-over from the old mentality and thinking that they must be given democracy only in restricted and small homeopathic doses, they should not be allowed full democracy. I think that psychologically this will have a very bad effect on the people in that remote corner of the country because there are many barriers over the years which have been created which we have to break. We should not give the impression that here, unlike other States, there is going to be a Governor who will be given some special powers which he can use according to his own judgment. Therefore, I am against this because I consider it to be against the spirit of democracy. There is no need for it also.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : While welcoming the spirit of this Bill, I wish to say that it has spared the whole of the Indian nation and also our Constitution, of incorporation of a political idea which can be termed as a political chimaera, the concept of Associate State of India, now that Sikkim is going to be a full-fledged State of India with the consent of the people there At that time when this halting measure, his confused measure, this half-hearted measure was taken up, when this Bill was introduced in this House, *you will remember, we also* requested for the referendum of the people and at that time the Government almost scornfully rejected our demand. Instead of imposing any kind of status on them, they proceeded on the basis of the Resolution of the Assembly only, but the Assembly was not elected on the basis of any kind of referendum for integration When we pointed this out, the Government totally rejected our views but now at least it is a welcome thing that after a few months they have come to realise that we made sensible suggestions to the Government that instead of accepting the Resolution of the Assembly the Referendum of the people should have been taken earlier Now at least wisdom has dawned upon them and therefore we welcome it

There are one or two more words which I should say because I did not take part in the consideration stage About the international criticism, we need not bother about it; we know in whatever India does, there is a set of people in the international community who never spare India. But I would urge upon the Minister of External Affairs to prepare a well-documented paper, call it 'India Paper'—let us not call it 'White Paper', some kind of paper for the international community, at least the talking-point for our embassies, in different parts of the world. That is absolutely necessary. *Historically*, geographically, economicaly, socially and culturally, Sikkim was a part of India and during the British days also it was a part of India. Only, I should say, due to over-liberalism on the part of some of our founding-fathers of the Constitution, Sikkim was left out from the community of India and the fraternity of India and the Indian nation.

Coming to the amendment, my amendment is for Clause (c) which says :

> The representative of the State of Sikkim in the House of the People in existence on the appointed day shall be elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Sikkim.

Here I object to it.

Why the representatives of the House of the People should be eleceted by the limited constituents This can be done only by two lakhs of people. They have 97,000 voters If a referendum could be held within three or four days as to whether there should be integration with India or not, there is no reason why within a week the people of Sikkim cannot choose their representative to Parliament ? There cannot be any delegated representation. It will mean that a person who represents Sikkim will be some kind of a delegated representative He will be elected by the Assembly of Sikkim just as our Rajya Sabha Members are elected by the Assembly Members of different States Therefore, I object to it there cannot be any reason whatsoever why they want to give a fulfledged representation to the state of Sikkim They have accepted the referendum of the people in regard to integration of Sikkim with India. The people should also be given their right to choose their representative directly for the House of the People. I object to this because instead of the Assembly electing the representatives to the House of the People they have given a delegated representative. Within a week in such small constituencies, elections can be held just as a referendum was held *Therefore, there should be a direct* election by the people. Secondly, the President has been given some powers in regard to the question of determining the social and other problems of the different sections of the people there There are people known as Lapchas and Bhutias. They are apprehensive of the

majority of the people there. It is the duty of the Indian Parliament to give protection to them. You know there are two Commissioners, one is the Scheduled Castes Commissioner and the other is the Linguistic Minority Commissioner. My amendment is :

"a Commissioner of Minorities shall be appointed by the President for safeguarding the social, economic and cultural rights of the minorities of the State of Sikkim and the Commissioner shall enjoy statutory right to recommend to the Parliament for implementation of his recommendations :

Provided that the President may implement such recommendations immediately subject to approval by the Parliament".

Sir, it is wellknown that there are two minorities there—Lapchas and Bhutias —who are very much apprehensive of the majority rule there. And some of the troubles were created by some of the reactionary elements. This is the apprehension in the minds of the minorities there. Even the Chogyal tried to do the mischief with the help of these people. They entertained a very legitimate apprehension about the majority. Therefore, I say that certain safeguards should be provided in this Bill whereby these minorities—Lapchas and Bhutias—are assured that, in future, in the State of Sikkim, the rights, their privileges and, particularly, their cultural, social and their economic rights are safeguarded, as has been provided for in our Constitution in the case of the scheduled castes as also other linguistic minorities. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister is not hearing me. I do not know whether he has heard me.

MR. SPEAKER : You address me and not him.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Anyway, I shall again repeat. I hope certain safeguards will be provided for to the minorities—Lapchas and Bhutias—by which they are assured of their rights in regard to the social, cultural and economic rights They should be protected of their rights as is the case in the case of scheduled castes and other linguistic minorities in respect of their rights by providing the same in the Bill itself.

My next point is this. That is a sensitive issue. Of course, I may be dubbed as a reactionary for supporting the princely privileges. But, Sir, I want that the Chogyal should be given certain facilities at least for five years. I do not know what will be his status. There is no human consideration or any other consideration here. It is only for a political consideration. I want to draw the attention of the Minister of External Affairs that at least for five years, he should not be left completely at the hands of the Assembly. For some time, certain privileges—certain amenities—should be given to him so that—I should not use that word ; I do not want to support it—he should not use this for any political purpose. As soon as this Bill is passed, Sikkim will become a State like other States in India but what will be the position of the Chogyal who was enjoying certain privileges and benefits. We do not want to throw him in the hands of some forces which are not very helpful to India for a few years to come. I have my amendment. I am not happy about my amendment but we want to know what will be his position.

Then I come to my amendment No. 11. I have said after line 31 insert :

"Provided that such orders shall be approved by the Parliament within six months after gazetting of such notifications."

Certain rights are given completely to the President of India but the President is not in reality an independent entity. All rights of the President are worked through the Executive, that is, the Home Ministry. I want that there should be a say of the Parliament. Parliament should be linked with the Presidental Order. Whatever notifications are issued those should be placed before Parliament for its ratification.

[Shri Samar Guha]

Now I come to sub-section (n) clause 3. It is absoluetly redundant. I read it out:

> "the President may, by public notification, extend with such restrictions or modifications as he thinks fit to the State of Sikkim any enactment which is in force in a State in India at the date of the notification;"

Sir, just a few minutes back the hon. Minister in a raised voice said that Sikkim will be a State equal in status, privileges and rights as any other State of India. If it is so as soon as this bill is passed and enacted and Sikkim becomes a State like any other State in India why should there be scope for President. Does it mean the rights which you are giving by right hand are being taken by the left hand? Why President should be given more rights than that are applicable to other States. If Sikkim is made full-fledged State of India as any other State of India then this sub-section (n) of Clause 3 completely denies whatever you are giving. That means you are giving special status and not full-fledged status. This clause is absolutely redundant and meaningless unless one took Sikkim to be a State not enjoying privileges and rights as in other States.

Sir, my last point is that the orders made by the President, under the powers given to him, should be laid on the Table of the House so that Parliament may be linked with all the notifications that are issued by the President. I do not want to say anything more on Clause 3 My friend, Mr Madhu Limaye has elaborately mentioned about it I also subscribe to his views. At the meeting with the leaders of the Opposition, Mr. Chavan categorically said that there should not be any special status for Sikkim and no special power will be given either to the Governor or to anybody. than what is being enjoyed by the Governors of other States. But, it appears, from clause (g) that certain special status has been assigned to Sikkim. You are not giving it a full-fledged status and you are not giving them the privileges which are being enjoyed by the other States of India. Though you have been talking about it, in the Bill, you have curtailed their privileges. You have given some sort of a special status, but, you have not given a full-fledged status, as is given to the other States. Therefore, I move my amendment.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Sir, my amendment is simple and it is in conformity with Article 172 of the Constitution. Sir, I would like to bring this to the notice of the hon. Minister, through you. Sir, Clause 3(b) (i) says:

> "The Assembly for Sikkim formed as a result of the elections held in Sikkim in April, 1974 with thirty-two members elected in the said elections (hereinafter referred to as the sitting members) shall be deemed to be the Legislative Assembly of the State of Sikkim duly constituted under this Constitution;"

So, Sir the Sikkim Assembly, as it is constituted today, becomes, under the Constitution, an Assembly duly constituted under the provisions of Article 172 of the Constitution. Again, Clause 3 (c) says:

> "the period of five years referred to in clause (1) of article 172 shall, in the case of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Sikkim referred to in clause (b), be deemed to have commenced on the appointed day."

So, Sir, this runs counter to the actual provisions of Article 172 of the Constitution. Article 172 says:

> "Every Legislative Assembly of every State, unless earlier dissolved, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer and the expiration of the said period of five years shall operate as a dissolution of the Assembly."

Therefore, my amendment is very simple. It will be in conformity with Article 172 of the Constitution. I would request the hon. Minister to accept this amendment.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) : Sir, I had tabled two amendments. In regard to the second one, amendment No. 17, I thought it is more appropriate to withdraw because in the course of the debate, we did contemplate a substantial amount of difficulty in the intervening period. Before I come to my other amendment, I would like to add only one word in regard to what has been said by my friend Mr. Indrajit Gupta. Taking the spirit what Mr. Gupta said was that we should defer consideration. But, I am wondering very much about the plight of Mr. Kazi and he has gone on record many times saying that this is an urgent matter. Under these circumstances, irrespective of a certain amount of legal nuance existing or not existing, I think, we should give a good push to this Constitution Amendment Bill. The only anxiety I have is in regard to the wording. I am afraid, whether in the general and popular context, the idiom that we have used is proper.

Sub-clause (o) reads:

> "If any difficulty arises in giving effect to any of the foregoing provisions of this article, the President may, by order, do anything..."

There was a similar provision in our Constitution in art. 392. It provided for certain contingencies as a transition, but there the word used was much happier. Particularly since this Constitutional amendment will be looked through the microscope of international opinion, I think we may make a change which would look more acceptable for all, if we say 'The President may, by order, direct all or any such measures.....'. I think from the point of view of the External Affairs Ministry this phraseology is more diplomatic. I urge upon the hon. Minister to accept it.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I will deal with the amendments as moved by hon. Members. The amendments moved by Shri Limaye and Shri Indrajit Gupta are the same. I think they have made the same arguments and probably I will have to give the same reply again. They think we are trying to reduce the status of the State of Sikkim—which we do not accept. I made a reference to the case of Nagaland or Andhra or Maharashtra to say that in this big country of ours, conditions differ from State to State because of certain peculiar situation existing in these States. Therefore, certain different responsibilities were given to the President. Either individual judgment was allowed to the Governor or discretion was left with him. In this particular case, it has been accepted by Shri Samar Guha in his other amendment that we should do something for the minorities. He also enables us to do something for the minorities.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Why not straightway do it ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : There are some specific conditions historically existing in Sikkim. It is a border State. There are some problems of national security...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : He is constitutional head—no problems.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : This fact will have to be taken into consideration. For that, the President will have to give certain directions. It is only in this strictest, limited sense, that the Governor is left with discretion. I think we are not reducing the status of the State. It will be the same State as any other State. Therefore, I cannot accept the amendments moved by Shri Limaye and Shri Indrajit Gupta.

In the case of Prof. Samar Guha, I can explain to him that the provision which is made today is only for the present Lok Sabha. As long as this Lok Sabha lasts, the member for Sikkim will be elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly there. When the next election takes place, it will be by the people of Sikkim as a direct election. This is only for the present purpose.

About his amendment about a Commissioner of Minorities etc. I think I have answered this question. If any situation arises, certainly a law of Parliament can be made.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Why don't you accept it now ?

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : If the Constiution is accepted, automatically it is there.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It is there already.

Then he has made a very unusal suggestion about keeping the Chogyal and his institution for five years. (*Interruptions*.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Do not force me to spell it out. It is something political : it is a politically motivated amendment. If you accept that aspect of it, I am satisfied. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I can only say that there is no scope for accepting his amendment ; it is completely contradictory to the spirit and letter of this Bill. I can only say one thing to him; in the course of the last few days in answer to some of the letters which the Chogyal had written to the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister had assured him that he should cooperate with the democratic forces ; he should fall in line with the democratic forces. Certainly the welfare of the Chogyal and his family will be taken care of as a citizen of India.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will that letter be laid on the Table of the House so that we may know the contents ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : His other amendment that every adaptation order as a result of this amendment should be approved by Parliament ; it has to be passed, clause by clause. There are many progressive laws and they will have to be applied by adaptation immediately. It is no use delaying the whole process. I do not think I can accept that amendment. With regard to amendment No. 12, that provision is for enabling and ensuring smooth transitional arrangements. I do not know why he should take objection to that particular matter. I cannot accept the other amendment. As far as Mr. Venkatasubbiah's amendment and my own amendments are concerned, I accept them. May I request Mr. Naik to withdraw his amendment ?

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put Mr. Madhu Limaye's amendment No. 1 to clause 3 to vote.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR SPEAKER : I shall put amendments Nos. 4, 5 and 6 of Shri Chavan to the vote of the House.

The question is :

Page 2, line 7, *for* "Thirty-eight Amendment" *substitue* "Thirty-sixth Amendment". (4)

Page 4, lines 4-5, *for* "Thirty-eighth Amendment" *substitute* "Thirty-sixth Amendment" (5)

Page 4, lines 7-8, *for* "Thirty-eighth Amendment" *substitute* "Thirty-sixth Amendment" (6)

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall not put amendments, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of Shri Samar Guha to the vote of the House

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : In view of the statement made by the hon. Minister, I do not press my amendment No. 10 My purpose had been fulfilled.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : He has to seek the permission of the House to withdraw the amendment.

MR. SPEAKER : Let all of them be put together.

Amendments nos. 7, 8, 10, 11, 12 and 13 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 14 by Shri P. Venketasubbiah, which was already accepted by the hon. Minister, to the vote of the House. The question is :

Page 2, *for* lines 22 to 25, *substitute* "(c) in the case of the Aseembly deemed to be the Legislative Assembly

of the State of Sikkim under clause (b), the references to the period of five years in clause (1) of article 172 shall be construed as references to a period of four years and the said period of four years shall be deemed to commence from the appointed day." (14)

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : Amendment No. 15 by Shri Indrajit Gupta is not moved, being the same as No. 1 of Shri Limaye.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I am requested by the hon. Minister to withdraw my amendment No. 16. I withdraw it.

MR. SPEAKER : Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendment No. 16, was by leave withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the clause as amended to the vote of the House. Let the Lobbies be cleared.

The question is :

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 14] **[16.49 hrs.**

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Anand, Singh Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Arvind Netam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Balakrishniah, Shri T.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bhatit, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyyia, Shri Chapalendu
Bheeshmadev, Shri M.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Buta Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa, Shri T. V.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chellachami, Shri A M.
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chhutten Lal, Shri
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
Choudhary, Shri B. E.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Desai, Shri D. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri

Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
Dumtda, Shri L. K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gaekwad, Shri Fatehsinghrao
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri T. H.
George, Shri A. C.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Giri, Shri S. B.
Giri, Shri V. Shanker
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gokhale, Shri H. R
Gomango, Chri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri
Hashim, Shri M. M.
Ismail Hossain Khan, Shri
Jadeja, Shri D. P.
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kader, Shri S. A.
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kailas, Dr.
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kale, Shri
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Kamala Prasad, Shri
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kamala Kumari, Kumari
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kavde, Shri B. R.
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kureel, Shri B N.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Lambodar Baliyar, Shri
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Malaviya, Shri K. D
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallanna, Shri K
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
Melkote, Dr.. G. S.
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Misra, Shri S. N.
Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohan Swarup, Shri

Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Muhammad Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Naik, Shri B. V.
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Nimbalkar, Shri
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Palodkar, Shri Manikrao
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patel, Shri Prabhudas
Patel, Shri R. R.
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Peje, Shri S. L.
Purty, Shri M. S.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Radhakrishnan, Shri S.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram Dayal, Shri
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Hedaoo, Shri
Ram Prakash, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramji Ram, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasa
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ray, Shrimati Maya
Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Ran
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Reddy, Shri P. V.
Reddy, Shri Sidram
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Rohtagi, Shrimati Sushila
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sangliana, Shri
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satyanarayana, Shri B.
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.

Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Sher Singh, Prof.
Shetty, Shri K. K.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shivappa, Shri N.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Prof.
Singh Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Sardar Swaran Singh
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewari, Shri Shankar
Tiwary, Shri D N.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Uikey, Shri M. G..
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
Yadav, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri R. P.
Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri

Div. No. 14]

NOES

Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hazara, Shri Manoranjan
Modak, Shri Bijoy
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Mukherjee, Shri Saroj
Sen, Shri Robin

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the division is : Ayes 284; Noes 8

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted

Clause 3, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

Clauses 4 and 5— (*Amendment of Fourth Schedule ; and Consequential amendments*).

MR. SPEAKER. We will take up clauses 4 and 5 together. The lobbies have already been cleared

The question is :

"That clauses 4 and 5 stand part of the Bill."

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*The following Members also recorded their votes.

AYES : Sarvashri Brij Raj Singh—Kotah, Yamuna Prasad Mandal and Shastri Bhushan;

NOES : Sarvashri Jagadish Bhattacharyya and Gadadhar Saha.

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 15] **[16.51 hrs.**

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Agarwal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Anand Singh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Arvind Netam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Balakrishniah, Shri T.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyyia, Shri Chapalendu
Bheeshmadev, Shri M.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chandrashekarappa Veerabasappa, Shri T. V.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chellachami, Shri A. M.
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chhutten Lal, Shri
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
Chaudhary, Shri B. E.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Desai, Shri D. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gaekwad, Shri Fatesinghrao
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri T. H.
George, Shri A. C.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Giri, Shri V. Shanker
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Gowda, Shri Pampan

Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri
Hashim, Shri M. M.
Ismail Hossain Khan, Shri
Jadeja, Shri D. P.
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Jharkhande Rai, Shri
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Joshi, Shri Jagannathan
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
Kadam, Shri J G
Kadannappali, Shri Ramachandran
Kader, Shri S A
Kahandole, Shri Z M.
Kailas, Dr.
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kale, Shri
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Kamala Prasad, Shri
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kamala Kumari, Kumari
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A S
Kavde, Shri B. R.
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Krishnappa, Shri M. V
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Lambodar Baliyar, Shri
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Lutfal Haque, Shri
'Madhukar', Shri K. M.
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojim
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
Manjhi, Shri Bhola
Maurya, Shri B P
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
Melkote, Dr G S
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra Shri G S
Misra, Shri S N
Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohsin, Shri F H
Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
Murthy, Shri B S
Naik, Shri B V.
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Nimbalkar, Shri
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Palodkar, Shri Manikrao
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patel, Shri Prabhudas

Patel, Shri R. R.
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Peje, Shri S. L.
Purty, Shri M. S.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Radhakrishnan, Shri S.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj, Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram Dayal, Shri
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Hedaoo, Shri
Ram Prakash Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramji Ram, Shri
Ramshekbar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ray, Shrimati Maya
Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rami
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Reddy, Shri P. V.
Reddy, Shri Sidram
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sanghi, Shri N K.
Sangliana, Shri
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satyanarayana, Shri B.
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri Shri Biswanarayan
Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Sher Singh, Prof.
Shetty, Shri K. K.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shivappa, Shri N.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Prof.
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir

Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Sardar Swaran Singh
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewari, Shri Shankar
Tiwary, Shri D N.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Uikey, Shri M G.
Unnikrishan, Shri K P.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Venkatswamy, Shri G
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Viswanathan, Shri G.
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
Yadav, Shri N P.
Yadav, Shri R P
Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri

NOES

Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Modak, Shri Bijoy
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Mukherjee, Shri Saroj
*Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sen, Shri Robin

*Wrongly voted for NOES.

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the division is :

Ayes—292

Noes—12

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 4 and 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1.—(*Short title and Commencement*)

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I beg to move :

Page 1, lines 3-4,—

for "Thirty-eighth Amendment" *substitute* "Thirty-sixth Amendment" (2)

MR SPEAKER · The question is :

Page 1, lines 3-4,—

for "Thirty-eight Amendment" *substitute* "Thirty-sixth Amendment" (2)

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

*(a) The result of this division is applicable to each of the clauses (i.e. clauses 4 and 5) separately.

(b) The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES :

Sarvashri H. K. L. Bhagat, K. Ramakrishna Reddy, S. B. Giri and Krishna Chandra Pandey.

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No 16] **[16.54 hrs.**

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Anand Singh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Arvind Netam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Balakrishniah, Shri T.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyyia, Shri Chapalendu
Bheeshmadev, Shri M.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrapan, Shri C. K.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chellachami, Shri A. M.
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chhutten Lal, Shri
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
Choudhary, Shri B. E.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Desai, Shri D. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gaekwad, Shri Fatesinghrao
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri T. H.
George, Shri A. C.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Giri, Shri S. B.
Giri, Shri V. Shanker
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Hansda, Shri Subodh

Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri
Hashim, Shri M. M.
Ismail Hossain Khan, Shri
Jadeja, Shri D. P.
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Jharkhande Rai, Shri
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
Kadam, Shri J. G
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kader, Shri S. A.
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kailas, Dr.
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kale, Shri
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Kamala Prasad, Shri
Kamble, Shri T D
Kamala Kumari, Kumari
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr
Kasture, Shri A S
Kavde, Shri B R.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Lambodar Baliyar, Shri
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Lutfal Haque, Shri
'Madhukar', Shri K. M.
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
Manjhi, Shri Bhola
Maurya, Shri B P.
Mayavan, Shri V.
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
Melkote, Dr. G. S.
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Misra, Shri S N
Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohsin, Shri F. H
Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Naik, Shri B. V.
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Nimbalkar, Shri
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patel, Shri Prabhudas

Patel, Shri R. R.
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri T.A.
Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Peje, Shri S. L.
Purty, Shri M. S.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Radhakrishnan, Shri S.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Hedaoo, Shri
Ram Prakash, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramji Ram, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ray, Shrimati Maya
Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rami
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Reddy, Shri P. V.
Reddy, Shri Sidram
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sangliana, Shri
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satyanarayana, Shri B.
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
Sharma, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Sher Singh, Prof.
Shetty, Shri K. K.
Shinde Shri Annasaheb P.
Shivappa, Shri N.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Prof.
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir

Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Sardar Swaran Singh
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryarayana, Shri K.
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewari, Shri Shankar
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Tul Ram, Shri
Ukev Shri M. G.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Venkatasubbaiab, Shri P.
Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Viswanathan, Shri G
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
Yadav, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri R P
Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri

NOES

Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish
Halder,Shri Krishna Chandra
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sen, Shri Robin

MR. SPEAKER. The result* of the division is :

Ayes—292

Noes—6

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I beg to move .

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

MR SPEAKER · The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 17] **[16.56 hrs.**

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Alagesan, Shri O V
Ambesh, Shri
Anand Singh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Arvind Netam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Balakrishniah, Shri T.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Besra, Shri S. C.

*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES :

Sarvashri Shiwajirao S. Deshmukh, T. V. Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa, Manikrao Palodkar, M. Sudarsanam and S. D. Somasundaram.

Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyyia, Shri Chapalendu
Bheeshmadev, Shri M.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa, Shri T. V.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chellachami, Shri A. M.
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chhutten Lal, Shri
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
Choudhary, Shri B. E.
Choudhary, Shri Moinul Haque
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Damani Shri S. R.
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Desai, Shri D. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gaekwad Shri Fatesinghrao
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri T. H.
George, Shri A. C.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Giri, Shri S. B.
Giri, Shri V. Shanker
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal Shri K.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hari Singh Shri
Hashim, Shri M. M.
Ismail Hossain Khan, Shri
Jadeja, Shri D. P.
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Jharkhande Rai, Shri
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kader, Shri S. A.
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kailas, Dr.
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kale, Shri
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.

Kamala Prasad, Shri
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kavde, Shri B. R.
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kureel, Shri B N.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Lambodar Baliyar, Shri
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Lutfal Haque, Shri
'Madhukar', Shri K. M.
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra Shri Inder J.
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
Manjhi, Shri Bhola
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Mayavan, Shri V
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
Melkote, Dr. G. S.
Mishra Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S
Misra, Shri S. N.
Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Naik, Shri B. V.
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Nimbalkar, Shri
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Palodkar, Shri Manikrao
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri R S.
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Pandit, Shri S. T
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K C
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patel, Shri Prabhudas
Patel, Shri R R.
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri E V. Vikhe
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri J. B
Peje, Shri S. L
Purty, Shri M S.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd Shafi
Radhakrishnan, Shri S.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Hedaoo, Shri
Ram Prakash, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Singh Bhai, Shri

Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramji Ram, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri M.Satyanarayan
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ray, Shrimati Maya
Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Reddi, Shri K. Kodanda Rami
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Reddy, Shri P. V.
Reddy, Shri Sidram
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sangliana, Shri
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
Shastri, Shri Ramavater
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Sher Singh, Prof.
Shetty, Shri K. K.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shivappa, Shri N.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Prof.
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Sardar Swaran Singh
Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaminathan, Shri R V.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewari, Shri Shankar
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Venkatswamy, Shri G.

Verma, Shri Balgovind
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Viswanathan, Shri G.
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
Yadav, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri R. P.
Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri

NOES

Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattachryya, Shri Jagadish
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Modak, Shri Bijoy
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Mukherji, Shri Saroj
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sen, Shri Robin

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the division is:

Ayes—299.

Noes—11.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

16.55 Hrs.

CONSTITUTION (THIRTY-SEVENTH AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

*Shri B. Satyanarayana also recorded his vote for AYES.

As you know, Arunachal Pradesh became a Union Territory on 21st January, 1972 by virtue of the North-eastern Areas Reorganisation Act, 1971. It was placed under the charge of an Administrator who is designated as the Chief Commissioner. Prior to its becoming a Union Territory, you are all aware that that area used to be called NEFA. There used to be an Agency Council before, and after it was made a Union Territory, a Pradesh Council has come into being to advise the Administrator or the Chief Commissioner on the day to day administration of the area. In addition, there was a provision for selecting five counsellors to be in charge of definite subjects of the administration and also to advise the Administrator in the administration of the area.

Now, this has been going on from 2nd October, 1972 and the local leaders have been associated with the administration. You are also aware that the people of Arunachal Pradesh had their own traditional, customary laws, and a fairly democratic outlook and the experience gained in the last year has also fortified it.

That gives us a hope and also confidence that they have to be entrusted with greater responsibility under the constitutional set-up.

In fact, I had been to that area myself and had been to three or four places in three districts of Arunachal Pradesh. I have met many leaders and many people also. There is an increasingly growing desire amongst the people and amongst the leaders of Arunachal Pradesh that they should have a legislature of their own and a Council of Ministers. Therefore, it becomes necessary for us, for this House, to consider and give them that status so that the people and leaders of Arunachal Pradesh also become actively associated with the administration of the State in their own capacity.

This, in short, is the Bill. You are aware that Arunchal Pradesh has an extensive area. Practically, amongst the

seven areas in the North-eastern region, this is the biggest area. It covers an area of about 83,000 and odd sq. km.; it has a population of about 4.7 lakh people and about 80 per cent of the people are tribals. It is an area of great scenic beauty with mountains, high and low, interspersed with many great rivers and rivulets and the people also are very colourful. It is divided into five districts. It has an international border of about 1300 km.

17 Hrs.

I have seen for myself that the local leaders who are just now operating as counsellors have taken active interest in the day-to-day administration of the area and have spoken to the Chief Commissioner and the counsellors themselves and the M.Ps. who come from that area and, particularly, one M.P. who was with me at that time. Therefore, we feel that these people should be actively associated under a constitutional set-up, they should have their own Legislature elected by the people and they have their own Council of Ministers to take charge of the administration of the State. Hence this Bill

This Bill is a very short one in the sense that under article 239A, it is only adding the word "Arunachal Pradesh" in addition to the words that have been there already. In article 240, it is adding this word "Arunachal Pradesh" to the provisos that are there under article 240. This is a simple Constitution Amendment Bill. I hope, the hon. Members will give unanimous support to it.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into *consideration.*"

Now, there is no controversy about it. . . .

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda) : In support of the Bill, I want to say a few words. . . .

MR. SPEAKER : You can do at the third reading of the Bill. If you want to say a few good things about it, you say it at the third reading of the Bill.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : While supporting the Bill, I have to make certain points in regard to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : You can also do it at the third reading of the Bill.

If you are to do it now, then he may also do it.

You can speak at the third reading of the Bill.

This is the Constitution Amendment Bill. Let the Lobbies be cleared.

MR. SPEAKER : The lobbies are cleared. The question is :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided :

AYES

Division No. 18] [17.12 hrs.

Achal Singh, Shri
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Anand Singh, Shri
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Arvind Netam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Balakrishniah, Shri T.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Basappa, Shri K.

Basumatari, Shri D.
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyyia, Shri Chapalendu
Bheeshmadev, Shri M.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa, Shri T. V.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chellachami, Shri A M.
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chhutten Lal, Shri
Chikkalmgaiah, Shri K
Choudhary, Shri B. E.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B K
Desai, Shri D. D
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dhamankar Shri
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
Dumada, Shri L K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gaekward, Shri Fatesinghrao
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri T. H.
George, Shri A. C.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Giri, Shri S. B.
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri
Hashim, Shri M. M.
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
Horo, Shri N. E
Ismail Hussain Khan, Shri
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C K.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Jharkhande Rai, Shri
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kadam Shri Dattajirao
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kader, Shri S. A.
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kailas, Dr.
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kale, Shri
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.

Kamala Prasad, Shri
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kavde, Shri B. R.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kusbok Bakula, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Lambodar Baliyar, Shri
Laskar Shri Nihar
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Mayavan, Shri V.
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
Melkote, Dr. G. S.
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Misra, Shri S. N.
Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Naik, Shri B. V.
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Nimbalkar,Shri
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Palodkar, Shri Manikrao
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
Pandit, Shri, S. T.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patel, Shri R. R.
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri C. A.
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri Banamali
Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Peje, Shri S. L.
Purty, Shri M S.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Radhakrishnan, Shri S.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram Dayal, Shri
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Prakash, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri

Ramji Ram, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Dr K L
Rao, Shri K Narayana
Rao, Shri M S Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri M Satyanarayan
Rao, Shri Nageshwara
Rao, Shri P Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Rao Dr V K R Varadaraja
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ray, Shrimati Maya
Reddi, Shri P Antony
Reddy, Shri K Kodanda Rami
Reddy, Shri K Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri P Narasimha
Reddy, Shri P V
Reddy, Shri Sidram
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Salve, Shri N K P
Samanta, Shri S C
Sanghi, Shri N K
Sanghana, Shri
Sankata Prasad, Dr
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satyanarayana Shri B
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P M
Sen, Dr Ranen
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sezhiyan, Shri Era
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr H P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri R N
Sharma, Dr Shanker Dayal
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Biswanaravan
Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy, Shri P R
Sher Singh, Prof
Shetty, Shri K K
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P
Shivappa, Shri N
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B R
Siddayya, Shri S M
Sinha Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri R K
Sohan Lal, Shri T
Sokhi, Sardar Swaran Singh
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K
Swaminathan, Shri R V
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tarodekar, Shri V B
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewari, Shri Shankar
Tiwary, Shri D N
Tombi Singh, Shri N
Tula Ram, Shri
Uikey, Shri M G
Unnikrishnan, Shri K P
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P
Venkatswamy, Shri G
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Viswanathan, Shri G
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
Yadav, Shri N P
Yadav, Shri R. P
Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri

NOES

Nil

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the division is :

Ayes—289.

Noes—Nil.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put all the clauses together to the vote. The lobbies are already cleared.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided :

AYES

Division No. 19] [17.15 hrs.

Achal Singh, Shri
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Anand Singh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Arvind Netam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Balakrishniah, Shri T.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyyia, Shri Chapalendu
Bheeshmadev, Shri M.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrappan, Shri C. K
Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa, Shri T.V.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chellachami, Shri A. M.
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chhutten Lal, Shri
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
Choudhary, Shri B. E.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Desai, Shri D. D.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri

*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES : Sarvshri Brij Rajsingh Kotah and K. Lakkappa.

Dixit, Shri G.C
Dixit, Shri Jagdesh Chandra
Dumada, Shri L K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gaekwad, Shri Fatesinghrao
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K R
Gangadeb, Shri P
Gautam, Shri C. D
Gavit, Shri T H
George, Shri A C
Ghosh, Shri P K
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Giri, Shri S B
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohain Shri C C
Gokhale, Shri H R
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri K
Hari Kishore Singh Shri
Hari Singh, Shri
Hashim, Shri M M
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
Horo, Shri N E
Ismail Hossain Khan Shri
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C K
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Jharkhande Rai, Shri
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
Kadam, Shri J G
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kader, Shri S A
Kahandole, Shri Z M
Kailas, Dr
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kale, Shri
Kamakshaiah, Shri D
Kamala Prasad, Shri
Kamble, Shri T D
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr
Kasture, Shri A S
Kavde Shri B R
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kotoki Shri Liladhar
Kotrashetti, Shri A K
Krishnan Shri G Y
Krishnappa Shri M V
Kureel, Shri B N
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Lakkappa Shri K
Lambodar Baliyar, Shri
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Lutfal Haque Shri
Mahajan Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y S
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahishi Dr Sarojini
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Malhotra Shri Inder J
Mallanna, Shri K
Mallikarjun Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Naram
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
Maurya, Shri B P
Mayavan, Shri V
Mehta, Dr Jivraj
Melkote, Dr G S
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G S
Misra, Shri S. N
Modak, Shri Bijoy
Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Mohammad Ismail, Shri

Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohsin, Shri F. H
Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Naik, Shri B. V.
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh.
Nimbalkar, Shri
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Pinuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Palodkar, Shri Manikrao
Panda, Shri D. K.
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri R.S.
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patel, Shri R. R.
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri C. A.
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri Banamali
Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Peje, Shri S. L.
Purty, Shri M. S.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Radhakrishnan, Shri S.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram Dayal, Shri
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Prakash, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramji Ram, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasad
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ray, Shrimati Maya
Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rami
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Reddy, Shri P. V.
Reddy, Shri Sidram
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sangliana, Shri
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satyanarayana, Shri B.
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sen, Dr. Ranen

Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sezhiyan, Shri Era
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Sher Singh, Prof.
Shetty, Shri K. K.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shivappa, Shri N.
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Sardar Swaran Singh
Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryanarayan, Shri K.
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewari, Shri Shankar
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P
Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Viswanathan, Shri G.
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
Yadav, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri R. P.
Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri

NOES

Nil

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the division is :

Ayes—292

Noes—Nil.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, I shall put this only by a voice vote.

The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the inacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill be passed".

*The result of this division is applicable to each of the clauses (i.e. clauses 2 and 3) separately.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before that, I want to speak on this. But, unfortunately, there was so much of noise that I could not even hear you.

MR. SPEAKER: You start speaking. Everything will be all right. See now there is no voice.

DR. RANEN SEN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the point here is this. The House has unanimously supported this constitution amendment Bill. Having supported this Constitution Amendment Bill, I want to point out certain things. This area was known as the North-East Frontier Agency NEFA a few months back—and it was known to us then that there was no civil liberty, no democratic right enjoyed by the people of that area.

It was reported that even a Member of Parliament was required to have a permit to enter this territory a few months back. Let me begin my speech with this. We are now going to have a regular elected legislature in that area known as Arunachal Pradesh. Therefore, the first thing necessary for the people residing in that area is to have proper democratic rights and not simply a legislature and the voting right.

Sir, this is an inaccessible area. Mr. Reddy had also been there: about two years back, I was very near the area—I had been to Assam—and I wanted to go there along with other MPs but we were told firstly that we would require the permits to enter that area in those days when it was a part of India and when the M.Ps. were supposed to be representing the whole of the Indian people.

Secondly, we were told that there was no proper road connecting Assam with Arunachal Pradesh and it takes time to reach that area nearly 200 k.m.—I have forgotten whether it is 200 miles or k.m —by road. Earlier, we have read a very interesting book written by one very prominent Englishman who devoted his whole life to the welfare of the tribal people, by name, Dr. Verrier Elwin. He had described in that book the social customs of people living in that area. It was a sort of a primitive type of communism in which the people of that area, consisting of different tribes, enjoyed their status.

But, Sir, the fact remains—even today it remains—that the economic position of the people, the economy of the whole territory is very backward. The cultivation is almost primitive, what is called Jhum cultivation. During the last few years, taking advantage of the backwardness of the people of Arunachal Pradesh a certain section of traders from a certain community in India, from the plains, have entered this area, Arunachal Pradesh, and that is creating some difficulties in the social equilibrium of this area. Sir, I raise this point in order to impress upon the Minister that a radical programme has to be taken up to improve the lot of the people residing in that area, the different tribals who live in that area. Economically, they are backward. The spirit of primitive communism that is existing there, is also back-dated. Modern democratic ideals have to be instilled in the minds of the people of this area. Economically, they should be helped so that they can stand on their own legs. Their agriculture has to be developed and industries have to be developed, from small scale—now they are having small scale industries—to medium and to large scale.

Lastly, it has to be ensured that the people, the traders from the plains, do not enter that area. Sir, I come from the plains and I know how the people in the hills feel about the people of the plains, who go there and exploit them. Sir, this last point is very important Government should see that unscrupulous traders from a certain trading community do not enter that area, create havoc and introduce a system of exploitation which will ultimately rebound against the people in the plains.

Sir, I would like to mention another important point in this connection. A few years back, nearly twenty years back, after the partition of the country, all of a sudden, refugees from East

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

Bengal were sent to NEFA In those days, it was called NEFA We did not understand why the refugees from East Bengal were sent to the NEFA area, of all the places Actually, they wanted to go and settle in the Andamans, which had a more congenial climate suited to the refugees from East Bengal Instead, they were sent to the high mountains and what happened? There were clashes between the East Bengal refugees and the tribal people there There are elements which neither belong to these refugees nor to the local people to the tribals They created difficulties As a result of that, the houses of the refugees who were sent there were broken and they were driven out of their lands All sorts of complications arose due to the machinations of certain people as I said, in collusion with certain members of the bureaucracy who are ruling the roost there Therefore Sir while welcoming this Bill I draw the attention of Mr Reddy to these facts which are very essential for the congenial development of democracy in that area

Lastly, I would like to say one thing Sir, Mr Reddy has said that this is on the international border The point of fact is this that the notional Macmahon line passes through this NEFA area

That notorious MacMahon Line passes through this area In this area is situated the famous Bomdila Pass through which the Chinese army entered not only NEFA but certain parts near Assam Therefore, having an international border and being a State very close to Tibet, the people of that area should be given a special treatment so that they are gradually drawn and merged into the broad national stream of India This is very important Therefore, I wanted to emphasise this

The whole House has accepted this Constitution amendment I also support it

SHRI C C GOHAIN (Nominated—North East Frontier Tract of Assam): At the outset, I would like to congratulate the Home Minister who brought this Bill to provide a Legislative Assembly with a Council of Ministers to Arunachal Pradesh. I welcome this Bill because it was a Demand for long from the people of the territory and now this Bill will meet the long-felt aspiration of the people of the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh

This step could have been taken long before I am grateful to our great leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who understands very well the needs and the aspirations of the people of that remote area since she has done extensive touring throughout Arunachal Pradesh, has met people from various walks of life there and has heard their grievances I am confident that she has felt the necessity of forming a democratic set-up of government for Arunachal Pradesh

It is a great pleasure for me to say that there was not a single violent agitation in this regard Of course in my opinion, this is the real shape of a democratic demand and the Union Government has also conceded it without losing any time

This is the genuine right to demand for the people of Arunachal Pradesh adult franchise and popular democratic form of government In this connection, there was never any violent movement though this demand concerned their sentiment and prestige, because the Arunachal Pradesh people do not believe in violence They know that such type of violent agitation only helps in weakening the nation, particularly when the country is facing threats from out side Therefore, I am proud to say that the peace-loving people of Arunachal Pradesh will in future too maintain this tradition so that the rest of the country will learn from them

During the British rule, this area was badly neglected, and I may say this continued even after independence, till 1952 Very surprisingly, our esteemed colleagues will notice that before 1952 there were only one Lower Primary and one Middle English School throughout Arunachal Pradesh. Only after the year 1952, when the Central Government

took over the administration of NEFA and kept it under the charge of the Ministry of External Affairs did many things change. After the Chinese aggression, the administration of this area was assigned to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Gradually many developmental activities took place in Arunachal Pradesh. Now there are many schools including one college at Pasighat. The percentage of literacy in Arunachal Pradesh is about 11 now which was zero per cent in the past. Many more things *in this regard are yet to be done. The* aim and object of this Bill is to transfer the power from the bureaucrats to the people. But mere power will be meaningless unless sufficient financial assistance is given by the Centre to enable allround development of Arunachal Pradesh mainly in agriculture, education, road communication including transport, industry, etc. Special attention should be given by the Centre to the development of Arunachal Pradesh

The last point is this. There are so many tribes and sub tribes. Women candidates are not forthcoming to stand for elections because of the difficult terrain and the difficulty of contacting people in the villages. So at least one woman should be nominated as a candidate to the Assembly

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda): We also welcome the Bill. We have welcomed the Bill in the first reading and second reading stage. While welcoming the Bill I just want to make a few points. Democracy is very much restricted in that area. . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me listen to him. Now do you understand by sitting for long hours, how impatient one feels? You just come in the morning, have hall-gulla and go after one hour while I have been sitting here.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Dr. Ranen Sen had stated that democracy in that area was very much restricted.

MR. SPEAKER: The best tribute to your welcome will be that you allow voting because otherwise the numbers may godown.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: It is a condemnable situation prevailing there. People of the other parts of the country do not get access to that place. News of exploitation and torture by the border security force and military forces does not come out. What is happening in Nagaland, Mizoram and other States in that area is sometimes happening in Arunachal Pradesh. News is not coming *out because of the restriction. We* are not getting full fact They are not getting justice from the Administration there or from Delhi. Their grievances are not being properly focussed. This aspect should also be considered by the Minister.

The Hon. member from Arunachal Pradesh has already mentioned that there are tribes and sub-tribes and the dialects and languages are different. As in the case of Manipur and other States where district councils and regional councils have been set up to look after the interests of tribes and sub-tribes who live there, similar provisions should be made here also to protect the dialects, the culture, the heritage and the social living of those tribes and sub-tribes. Education facilities should be given. There are no roads and communication facilities. There is no industry and no development work like road construction etc. So, day to day living is very hard there. All these things should be looked into.

When this Assembly is installed there, proper democratic practices should be allowed to play there. It should not happen that very often the Assembly will be suspended and President's rule imposed there.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Sir, I am very glad that the hon. member representing Arunachal Pradesh in this House has not only welcomed this measure but has also given an account of the several steps taken by the Central Government in improving the conditions there.

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]

My hon friend opposite said that there are no civil liberties there, which is incorrect. About what the other hon member from the opposition said, I do not know whether he had been there at all There is no border security force there

SHRI DINESH JOARDER Not only BSF but other military forces That is what I said

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY I had been there myself and stayed for more than two days I did not hear any such complaint from the local people there when several of them met me at public meetings It is a sensitive area and I agree we should be careful in seeing that exploiters are not allowed there The inner line regulation which is there will continue to be there and it will prevent undesirable elements from getting into that area and creating trouble Only in 1965-66 a few thousands of chakmas were allowed into that area Afterwards no chakma was allowed to go and stay there

The Central Government has been bestowing sufficient attention regarding the development of that area Though the third plan outlay was only Rs 7 crores and the fourth plan outlay was only Rs 17 crores in both the plans, they have done well and exceeded the targets This has encouraged us to fix a plan of about Rs 63 crores for the fifth plan period There were only 250 KM of motorable roads in 1947 Now it is more than 3000 KM Even in the matter of education, it is a matter of great pride for the people of Andhra Pradesh

I am sorry, I mean the people of Arunachal Pradesh In the matter of medical relief, at the end of the Fifth Plan we hope to reach a target of one bed for 1,000 population It is a matter of satisfaction that Arunachal Pradesh has already reached that target Regarding the development of that area, it is the duty of the Central Government to bestow sufficient attention and, I am sure, sufficient care will be taken I have seen that the local leaders are very active They are very alive to the needs of the people of that area It is true there are 20 main tribes and about 70 or so sub-tribes and so there will be some local trouble here and there But it will be our concern to sort them out I thank the House for giving me an opportunity to move this Bill

MR SPEAKER Let the Lobbies be cleared The question is

'That the Bill be passed'

The Lok Sabha divided

AYES

Division No 20] [17.46 hrs.

Aga Shri Syed Ahmed
Agrawal Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar Shri Nathu Ram
Alagesan, Shri O V
Ambesh Shri
Anand Singh Shri
Ankineedu Shri Maganti
Ansari Shri Ziaur Rahman
Arvind Netam, Shri
Azad Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh Shri
Bajpai Shri Vidya Dhar
Balakrishniah Shri T
Banamali Babu Shri
Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
Barman Shri R N
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal Shri Panna Lal
Basappa, Shri K
Basumatari, Shri D
Besra, Shri S C
Bhagat Shri B R
Bhagat, Shri H K L
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyyia, Shri Chapalendu
Bheeshmadev, Shri M
Bist Shri Narendra Singh

Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chandrasekharappa Veerabasappa Shri T. V.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chellachami, Shri A. M.
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chhutten Lal, Shri
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
Choudhary, Shri B. E.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Desai, Shri D. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gaekwad, Shri Fatesinghrao
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri T. H.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Giri, Shri S. B.
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Bibha Ghosh
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri
Hashim, Shri M. M.
Ismail Hossain Khan, Shri
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Jharkhande Rai, Shri
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
Kadam, Shri Shri J. G.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kader, Shri S. A.
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kailas, Dr.
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kale, Shri
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Kamala Prasad, Shri
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kavde, Shri B. R.
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kotrabetti, Shri A. K.

Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lambodar Baliyar, Shri
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Mayavan, Shri V.
Melkote, Dr. G. S.
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Misra, Shri S. N.
Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Naik, Shri B. V.
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Nimbalkar, Shri
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Palodkar, Shri Manikrao
Panda, Shri D. K.
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patel, Shri R. R.
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri C. A.
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik Shri Banamali
Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Peje, Shri S. L.
Purty, Shri M. S.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Radhakrishnan, Shri S.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram Dayal, Shri
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Prakash Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramji Ram, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Rao Shri Nageswara

Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ray, Shrimati Maya
Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rami
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Reddy, Shri P. V.
Reddy, Shri Sidram
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sangliana, Shri
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satyanarayana, Shri B
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sezhiyan, Shri Era
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Sher Singh, Prof.
Shetty, Shri K. K
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shivappa, Shri N.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Prof.
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Sardar Swaran Singh
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaminathan, Shri R. V
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewari, Shri Shankar
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath

Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra

Virbhadra Singh, Shri

Viswanathan, Shri G.

Yadav, Shri Chandrajit

Yadav, Shri Karan Singh

Yaday, Shri N. P.

Yadav, Shri R. P.

Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri

NOES

Nil

MR. SPEAKER : The result of the division is :

Ayes—292

Noes—Nil.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

17.45 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBERS

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following wireless message dated the 23rd April, 1975, from the District Magistrate, Lucknow :

> "Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shrimati Shakuntla Nayar, Members of Parliament, arrested under Sections 107, 116 and 151, Cr. P. C. to day at 11.00 hours and detained in District Jail, Lucknow."

MR. SPEAKER : Shall we finsh the Demands also?

THE HON MEMBERS : No.

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned till 11 a m. on Friday the 25th April, 1975

17.47 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday April 25, 1975/Vaisakha 5, 1897 (Saka).

GIPN—S3—5 LSS/75—30-6-75—978.